

**FBI**

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

### *People's Republic of China*

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#### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

##### GENERAL

Nation Reelected to International Civil Aviation Council	A	1
Vice Premier Wan Li Meets UN Meteorological Official	A	1
Delegate Addresses Belgrade UNESCO Meeting	A	1
Government Signs Agreement With World Food Program	A	2
UN Security Council Holds Consultations on Iran, Iraq	A	2
Delegates' Statements in General Assembly	A	3

##### UNITED STATES

U.S.-Taiwan Agreement Violates U.S.-PRC Agreement	B	1
Wan Li Briefs U.S. Editors on World Situation	B	2
XINHUA Briefs President Carter on Hormuz Strait	B	2
Defense Secretary's Statements	B	3
U.S. Newspapers' Reaction	B	3
XINHUA Views Carter's Meeting With Pakistani Leader	B	4
XINHUA Reports Expulsion of U.S. Congressman From House	B	4
Culture Minister Honors U.S. Cultural Delegation	B	5
Briefs: American Delegation in Jilin	B	5

##### SOVIET UNION

Foreign Ministry Protests Soviet Border Provocation	C	1
High Soviet Official Dies in Car Accident	C	1
RENMIN RIBAO on Soviet Attempt To Use Afghan Tribesmen [24 Sep]	C	1
Indian President Reddy Visits Soviet Union	C	2

##### NORTHEAST ASIA

RENMIN RIBAO: ROK Military Clique's Foundation Weak [26 Sep]	D	1
Japanese Friendship Delegation Visits Qingdao	D	1
Japanese Asian Exchange Association Group Arrives	D	2
Vice Premier Gu Mu Meets Former Japanese Envoy	D	2
Meeting With Liao Chengzhi [KYODO]	D	2

##### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Deputy Foreign Minister Travels to Fiji	E	1
AFP on Former SRV Minister's Speech Over PRC Radio	E	1
XINHUA Derides SRV Foreign Minister's Statements	E	2
Soviets Seek Permanent Rights to Cam Ranh Bay	E	3
XINHUA Comment	E	3
XINHUA: VODK Reports SRV Troops Killed in Kampuchea	E	4
Thai Deputy Premier Views SRV's 'New Proposal'	E	5
Thai Report on Soviets Training SRV Troops in Kampuchea	E	5
Radio Free Asia: Thai Spokesman on SRV Proposal	E	5
Thai Envoy Repudiates Lao Minister's Allegations	E	6
XINHUA Cites Thai Daily on SRV's Aggressive Policy	E	6

RENMIN RIBAO Lauds Sino-Burmese Border Treaty	E 7
Malaysian Parliamentary Delegation Arrives in Beijing	E 7
Ulanhu Welcomes Delegation	E 7
Huang Hua, Hong Kong Governor Discuss Illegal Immigrants [AFP]	E 8
Guangdong Trade Delegation Arrives in Hong Kong [AFP]	E 8
Singapore's Foreign Minister on Nonalignment	E 8

## WESTERN EUROPE

RENMIN RIBAO Compares Present With Pre-World War II Period [4 Oct]	G 1
France's Giscard To Pay Official Visit in Mid-October	G 2
Beijing Mayor Lin Hujia To Visit Paris 15-21 Oct [AFP]	G 2
Broadcast Cooperation Agreement Signed With France	G 3
Journalists Association Arrives in Belgium, Meets Premier	G 3
Vice Premier Gu Mu Meets Cyprus Bank Official	G 3

## EASTERN EUROPE

Poland's Kania Reviews Domestic Situation	H 1
Romanian Military Personnel Visit Guangzhou, Jiangsu	H 2
Romania-China Friendship Delegation Arrives in Shanghai	H 2

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Ji Pengfei Issues Statement Prior To Leaving for Oman	I 1
Talks With Sultan Qabus	I 1
Foreign Trade Minister Meets Kuwaiti Leader	I 1
Chen Muhua Attends Nigerian National Day Reception	I 2
Zambian Party Leader Chona Visits Wuxi, Jiangsu	I 2

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Venezuelan Party Leader Holds Press Conference	J 1
Delegation Leaves for Tokyo	J 1
Venezuelan Minister Announces Cooperation in Education	J 2
Large Oilfield Reportedly Found in Canada	J 2

## PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Beijing to Taiwan: U.S.-Taiwan Agreement Scored	K 1
PRC Mountain Climbers Offer Help to Taiwan Group	K 1

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Vice Minister Criticized at National CPPCC Session	L 1
[Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 4 Oct]	
AFP: Motion to Change Anthem Criticism of Mao	L 1
Foreign Leaders Congratulate Zhao Ziyang	L 2
Greetings on China's National Day Continue	L 2
More Greetings Come In	L 3
Embassies Hold Receptions	L 3
More Receptions Held	L 3
Further Embassy Parties	L 4
Overseas Chinese in Burma Celebrate	L 4
Amity Association President Leaves for Japan	L 4
Radio Reports on Life in Hekou on Vietnamese Border	L 4
Conference Discusses Water Conservation; Wan Li Attends	L 5
Wan Li Speech	L 6
Fang Yi Speaks at Rally on Training in Liberal Arts	L 7
National Airline Suspends Europe, Ethiopia Flights [AFP]	L 8

RENMIN RIBAO Reports on Naval Supply Ships [26 Sep]	L 9
Beijing WANBAO Allegorical Article on Death of Yue Fei [11 Sep]	L 9
RENMIN RIBAO Decries Patriarchal System [3 Oct]	L 10
Workers Congresses Set Up in Industrial Cities	L 11
XINHUA Interviews Jurist on Marriage Law, Divorce	L 12
Women's Magazine Provides Information on Marriage	L 13
Paper Calls for Correctly Judging Young People	L 13
Artists on Improving Leadership Over Cultural Affairs	L 14
RENMIN RIBAO on Xiangzhou Woolen Mill's Closure [30 Sep]	L 15
RENMIN RIBAO Urges Popularizing 'Agro-Techniques' [4 Oct]	L 16
National State Farm Enterprises Hold Exhibition of Goods	L 18
Increase in In-Country Chinese Tourists Reported	L 18
RENMIN RIBAO Carries HONGQI Table of Contents [1 Oct]	L 18
AFP: Beijing Mosque Reopened for Islamic Services	L 19
AFP: Beijing Opens First Matchmaking Agency	L 19

## REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Shanghai Court Sentences Follower of Gang of Four	O 1
JIEFANG RIBAO Commentator's Article [5 Oct]	O 2
First Ships Chandlery Opens in Shanghai	O 2

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Xi Zhongxun Intervenes in Guangdong Oil Pipeline Dispute	P 1
Ye Xuanping Attends Guangdong Science Archives Meeting	P 1
AFP: Authorities Reopen Guangzhou Protestant Church	P 1

## NORTHWEST REGION

New Municipality Established in Qinghai 1 October	T 1
Wang Zhen Visits Urumqi PLA Unit 1 October	T 1
Political Bureau Member Wang Zhen Talks to Xinjiang Cadres	T 1

NATION REELECTED TO INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION COUNCIL

OW032347 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Montreal, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--China was again elected as a member state of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO] at the plenary session of the 23d congress of the ICAO in Montreal. The congress opened on 16 September and will close on 7 October. Attending the session are more than 680 delegates from 134 countries and some observers.

Shen Tu, head of the Chinese delegation and director of the China Civil Aviation Administration, spoke at the plenary session on 19 September. He advocated having the majority of the developing countries participate in the ICAO's activities on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. He also appealed for more technical assistance for the developing countries' aeronautical industries.

VICE PREMIER WAN LI MEETS UN METEOROLOGICAL OFFICIAL

OW041546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met here this afternoon with Dr A.C. Wiin-Nielsen, secretary-general of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). The meeting took place in the Great Hall of the People. Present on the occasion was Zou Jingmeng, deputy director of the Central Meteorological Bureau of China.

After a short stay in Beijing, Dr Wiin-Nielsen will proceed to Shanghai to officiate at the opening ceremony of the forthcoming symposium on typhoon forecasting jointly sponsored by the WMO and the Council of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific.

DELEGATE ADDRESSES BELGRADE UNESCO MEETING

OW031236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 30 Oct 80

[Text] Belgrade, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--The developing countries not only require independence but also desire to develop economy, education, science and technology, and culture and demand the establishment of a new international economic order. This is the historical current of the contemporary world. This was stated today by Gao Yi, head of the Chinese Government delegation and vice-minister of education, at the 21st session of the general conference of UNESCO during a debate on general policy. However, he said, today, the developing countries still find themselves in an economically backward state. The development of education, science and technology, and culture is far inadequate to meet the need for economic development. This is a problem common to developing countries and a serious one in the present world. Such condition is hampering the consolidation of their national independence and is detrimental to the further development of the developed countries. Within its competence UNESCO can do much effective work to promote the efforts of the international community in speeding up the progress of developing countries.

Gao Yi said, "In the discussions either on the draft program and budget for 1981-1983 or on the mid-term plan for 1984-1989, we must take the interests and desire of the great majority of mankind as the starting point and make the promotion of development, especially the development of the Third World countries' education, science, culture and the interflow between them the main criterion in our evaluation of the work in the past and in the planning of our future work.



He said, "To realize the UNESCO program, there must be a peaceful international environment."

"It is unfortunate that, as it has been generally pointed out, the present international situation is beset with dangers and crises and this cannot but cause public anxiety," he added.

Gao Yi pointed out that the hegemonists' acts of aggression and expansion have put the peace and security of the world in great jeopardy. By relying on their expanding military force, they are directly sending troops to launch aggression in defiance of the United Nations Charter. They have trampled on some countries' independence and sovereignty, violated human rights on a large scale, damaged seriously these countries' economic installations and educational, scientific and cultural facilities. This grim reality has made people see more and more clearly that hegemonism is and will be the root cause of the world unrest in the 1980's.

In his speech Gao Yi also attacked the acts of Israel in flagrantly making Jerusalem its permanent capital. He denounced the Southern African racialists for suppressing the people and threatening neighbouring countries. He condemned the South Korean military clique for sentencing Kim Tae-chung to death.

#### GOVERNMENT SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

OW041752 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--A basic agreement with the World Food Programme providing assistance to China was signed here this afternoon. Vice-Premier Wan Li attended the ceremony.

The document was signed by Chinese Minister of Agriculture Huo Shilian and Bernardo de Azevedo Brito, deputy executive director of the World Food Programme, on behalf of the Chinese Government and the World Food Programme respectively. The basic agreement stipulates that the World Food Programme, in the light of China's needs, will provide food assistance in support of China's economic and social development projects or to meet emergency food needs arising from natural disasters or as the result of other emergencies.

Since last year the World Food Programme has extended food assistance worth \$15 million to aid China's program in settling Indo-Chinese refugees.

After the ceremony, Vice-Premier Wan Li had a chat with Mr Bernardo de Azevedo Brito and his party. They agreed to make joint efforts to expand the cooperation between China and the World Food Programme.

Arriving in China on September 22, Mr Bernardo de Azevedo Brito and his party visited a farm in Hainan Island where Indo-Chinese refugees have been settled. This evening they were honoured at a dinner given by Minister Huo Shilian.

#### UN SECURITY COUNCIL HOLD CONSULTATIONS ON IRAN, IRAQ

OW040755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The UN Security Council held a consultation this afternoon to continue considerations over the Iran-Iraq conflict. However, it had not decided whether a formal council meeting should be held to discuss substantial questions relating to the conflict.

During the consultation, UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim told the council that he had proposed to the Iranian President Bani-Sadr that either Iran sent a high-ranking official to the UN Security Council to present the Iranian case or the UN sent a representative to Tehran to maintain a contact between the secretary general and the Iranian authorities. Bani-Sadr indicated to Waldheim that he would consult his government about this proposal.

According to Tehran radio, Iranian President Bani-Sadr told Waldheim tonight that his country saw no point in a cease-fire with Iraq. "Now is not the time for a cease-fire. He (Iraqi President Husayn) may give it but we will continue to fight," he said.

#### Delegates' Statements in General Assembly

OW040722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Iran and Iraq today were strongly urged to settle their conflict by peaceful means when the representatives of Bahrain, Suriname and Morocco took the floor, at the UN General Assembly. Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali fully supported the initiative of the Islamic Conference to resolve the conflict between Iran and Iraq in accord with justice and Islamic solidarity. He said, "The organization should make every effort to ensure the success of the Islamic initiative."

Shaikh Muhammad ibn Mubarak al Khalifah, Bahrain minister of foreign affairs said the continuation of the dispute between Iraq and Iran, "may take a dangerous turn which would have dangerous effects on peace and security, not only in our region but throughout the whole world." Therefore, he continued, "We support the appeals and calls upon both parties for self-restraint and a cease-fire and to resort to negotiations and respond to the good offices of the Islamic Conference and Security Council resolution of September 28, 1980. We welcome the recent decision of the Iraq Republic to a cease-fire, hoping that it will be implemented by both parties."

Andre Rechard Haakmat, Suriname deputy prime minister, and minister of foreign affairs, viewed with great concern the expanding war between Iran and Iraq. He said the war between these two non-aligned nations could develop into a most serious threat to international peace. He urgently called on the Governments of Iran and Iraq to comply with the Security Council resolution of September 28.

M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and co-operation said that the Iraqi-Iranian conflict "is another bloody manifestation of deplorable tendencies. The consequences for international peace could be catastrophic if the parties did not respond positively and quickly to the cease-fire appeal launched by the Security Council and the Islamic Conference." He stated, it was imperative to redouble vigilance against the dangers visible on the horizon of the new decade, dangers which might degenerate into destructive conflicts.

U.S.-TAIWAN AGREEMENT VIOLATES U.S.-PRC AGREEMENT

OWO41515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 4 Oct 80

["Agreement Actually Giving All Diplomatic Privileges to Taiwan Representatives in U.S. Signed in Washington"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--An agreement which actually gives all diplomatic privileges to Taiwan representatives in the United States was signed here yesterday. This was an undisguised violation of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. The agreement was signed by the American Institute in Taiwan (AIT) and the Taiwan Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA).

Asked by XINHUA correspondent about the agreement, responsible officials of the State Department admitted today that the U.S. Government is "quite aware of what the agreement is" and that it has made "no objection to it."

Under the agreement, the unofficial representatives of the United States in Taiwan and vice versa are made official diplomats in everything but name. It says: "Each counterpart organization shall undertake to ensure that the other counterpart organization and its personnel will receive all privileges, exemptions and immunities as set forth herein and to take all possible measures, as appropriate, to secure adequate protection of the other counterpart organization's premises and personnel, so as to facilitate proper execution of that organization's functions." The privileges enjoyed by the two organizations include:

--The sending counterpart organization shall be free to communicate for all purposes related to the performance of its functions and shall enjoy inviolability for all correspondence related to its functions. The bag carrying the correspondence shall neither be opened nor detained.

--The wages, fees or salaries of any designated employee of both sides shall be exempt from taxation imposed by the central and local authorities of the jurisdiction in which the receiving counterpart organization is located.

--The property and assets of the two organizations shall be immune from forced entry, search, attachment, execution, requisition, expropriation or any other form of seizure or confiscation.

--Designated employees of each side shall be immune from suit and legal process, and each sending counterpart organization shall enjoy in the territory in which the receiving counterpart organization is located the same immunity.

Commenting on the agreement, an American observer here said today, "In theory, the United States and Taiwan have only non-governmental links, but in practice, virtually all the trappings of a full-blown diplomatic relationship are now in existence."

This is an open violation of the agreement between the United States and China and the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries. It is explicitly written in the communique: "The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial, and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan."

It is a common knowledge that as private organizations, both AIT and CCNAA have no rights to offer each other the privileges similar to those accorded diplomats. Why could they enjoy these privileges?

Answering this question by XINHUA, the State Department officials clung to the so-called U.S. "Taiwan Relations Act," and using it as a pretext for government support of the agreement. It is known to all that the "Taiwan Relations Act" itself runs counter to the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and China. The act is nothing but a domestic act of the United States and can in no way serve as a legal basis for handling U.S.-Chinese relations.

It is recalled that after the normalization of Sino-U.S. diplomatic relations, the American Government has repeatedly stated that the relations between the United States and Taiwan are "unofficial, non-governmental." Now the U.S. Government publicly swallowed its own words. This is indeed surprising.

There is no doubt that the AIT and CCNAA agreement sponsored by the U.S. Government and the Taiwan authorities will hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and give rise to widespread concern and indignation in China.

#### WAN LI BRIEFS U.S. EDITORS ON WORLD SITUATION

OW031541 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wan Li met with the editors of three American newspapers in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. They were Richard Nokes, editor of THE OREGONIAN, Robert Ward, editor of the Huntsville TIMES and Sam Reynolds, editor of the MISSOURIAN.

Vice-Premier Wan Li told the American editors that the world turmoil produced at the beginning of the 80's had been stirred up by Soviet hegemonism. Provided China, the United States, Japan, Western Europe and the Third World countries were to unite, it would be possible to resist Soviet hegemonist aggression and expansion and defend world peace, he declared.

In the case of the Iran-Iraq conflict, the vice-premier noted that so long as the big powers refrained from interfering in the conflict it could not last. China hoped the two countries would enter into negotiations and settle their disputes peacefully, he said.

The vice-premier also briefed the Americans on China's four modernization program and answered questions.

Arriving in Beijing on September 29 after a visit to southern China, the American editors attended a dinner in their honour the same evening given by Li Zhuang, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. They will shortly leave for home.

#### XINHUA CITES PRESIDENT CARTER ON HORMUZ STRAIT

OW060412 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1458 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--According to reports from Dayton, Ohio, U.S. President Carter announced on 2 October in regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran that the United States seeks to achieve two objectives--to urge the two countries to settle their differences through negotiations and to prevent the Soviet Union from interfering and supporting either of the two countries in the conflict.



In answering questions at a campaign meeting in Ohio on U.S. policy regarding the conflict in the Persian Gulf, Carter said: The United States will "use all necessary means to keep the Strait of Hormuz open." "At the same time, we should prevent any turmoil that may be caused by possible Soviet involvement in Iranian or Iraqi affairs."

He said: The United States will use "its alliance with France, Australia, Britain and other countries and its friendly relations with Saudi Arabia, Pakistan and other Muslim countries to stop any conflicts there."

Meanwhile, at a press conference in New York, U.S. Secretary of State Muskie categorically denied that there is any "collusion" between the United States and Iraq and denied that the United States has any intention of invading Iran. He declared that the United States did not, does not and will not have "a plan for invading Iran." The United States is prepared to "discuss our future relations with Iran as the latter desires."

#### Defense Secretary's Statements

OW060718 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown said today it is in everybody's interest to see that the military conflict between Iraq and Iran doesn't spread.

In an interview on the ABC-TV's "Issues and Answers" program, he pointed out either increased intensity of the fighting or its spreading would be serious and dangerous for the people of the region and also would pose "severe dangers to the industrialized world which depends so much on the oil of the Persian Gulf."

West Europe gets about 60 percent of its oil from the Gulf region and the United States gets 11 percent. The war between Iraq and Iran has brought oil export from the region down to some 12 million barrels a day from the 15 million before the war started. If the 12 million barrels were threatened, the secretary said, that would be very very serious.

Brown said it is not in anybody's interest to try to close the Strait of Hormuz and it is the U.S. intention to see that the channel is kept open. He also believed that the presence of the U.S. naval force including naval air force in that region plays a role in assuring that the conflict does not spread. At present, there are more than 30 U.S. naval ships in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf, including two aircraft carriers.

#### U.S. Newspapers' Reaction

OW050716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--The United States has been following the developments in the Middle East with close attention since the dispute between Iraq and Iran flared into fierce fighting and showing grave concern over possible Soviet expansionist moves in that region.

To the United States, the Chicago TRIBUNE noted in an article on September 28, the most ominous "threat to American interests in the Gulf is from the Soviet Union." "Moscow's Persian Gulf ambitions," it said, "have been evident for years. They were once graphically described by the late Nikita Khrushchev, who said Iran would someday fall to the Soviets like an 'overripe fruit'."



An editorial in the New York TIMES dated September 30 cautioned that "The Soviet Union may see in the war a new opening for its influence in the Persian Gulf." An American official suggested, according to the Baltimore SUN on October 2, that the Soviet Union began its move southward through Afghanistan without anticipating the complicating developments in the Gulf region. But now that they have arisen, he said, "it is unlikely that Moscow can resist trying to exploit them to its benefit."

Moscow's taking advantage of the conflict to play a major diplomatic role is something the U.S. has tried to avoid. The WALL STREET JOURNAL said that any mediation efforts by Moscow alone "would legitimate the Soviet Union as a protector of Persian Gulf oil security."

#### XINHUA VIEWS CARTER'S MEETING WITH PAKISTANI LEADER

OW040747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0736 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 3 Oct (XINHUA) -- President Jimmy Carter and President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan met at the White House today and President Carter later declared both share the belief that the Soviets should withdraw their occupying forces immediately from Afghanistan.

It was the first time the two presidents had met. They discussed questions of military aid, the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and the Iraq-Iran conflict. Ziaul Haq reviewed the economic situation in Pakistan, the Afghan refugee influx now being 30-35,000 per month.

President Carter praised the Pakistan president's efforts in trying to help negotiate settlement of the conflict between Iraq and Iran as "of great importance to us all."

He also praised Pakistan for receiving hundreds of thousands of refugees from Afghanistan and stressed the importance of its independence and security to the United States. He reaffirmed that the 1959 mutual defense agreement between the two countries would take effect "if Pakistan should be in danger."

#### XINHUA REPORTS EXPULSION OF U.S. CONGRESSMAN FROM HOUSE

OW031640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, 2 Oct (XINHUA) -- For the first time in its history, the U.S. House of Representatives expelled a member today for official corruption. By an overwhelming vote of 376 to 30, Rep Michael Myers, a Democrat, was stripped of his right to sit as a representative of the First District of Pennsylvania, where he was elected a few years ago.

Just a month earlier, Myers was convicted of bribery and conspiracy for taking \$50,000 in cash a year ago from an undercover agent in the FBI's controversial ABSCAM investigation.

The only members ever previously expelled were three border state representatives banished in 1861 during the Civil War for treason in supporting the confederacy.

Myers fought expulsion to the end, then filed two suits after the expulsion. In U.S. District Court he accused the Ethics Committee of violating its own rules by using a shortcut disciplinary procedure before his conviction was technically completed by the judge's sentence. In the Supreme Court he asked for a review of whether the executive branch of government (FBI) exceeded its authority by luring a member of the legislative branch into violating the law.

He is running for reelection in his south Philadelphia district in next month's congressional election. If he wins, the House will face the question of whether to seat him and expel him again.

#### CULTURE MINISTER HONORS U.S. CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW051556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1544 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Minister of Culture Huang Zhen gave a banquet here this evening for a government cultural delegation from the United States led by John E. Reinhardt, director of the International Communication Agency.

The first of its kind sent by the U.S. Government to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations, the delegation will hold talks with Minister Huang Zhen to review exchange and cooperation in the past year and discuss substantive issues in future cultural relations between the two countries.

At the banquet today, Huang Zhen and John E. Reinhardt joined in expressing the desire to work for the further development of cultural exchange and cooperation between China and the United States. Present at the banquet were Liu Fuzhi, vice-minister of culture, and J. Stapleton Roy, charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States Embassy here.

#### BRIEFS

AMERICAN DELEGATION IN JILIN--At the invitation of the Jilin Agricultural University, an 8-member delegation from the agricultural College of the University of Minnesota visited the Jilin Agricultural University 21 September. The two universities agreed to exchange teaching materials of common interest and scientific research documents. They also plan to exchange professors and graduate students. Wang Jiping, deputy governor of the province, received the delegation 27 September. The delegation left Changchun later that day for Beijing. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 28 Sep 80 SK]

## FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS SOVIET BORDER PROVOCATION

OW061242 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Our country's Ministry of Foreign Affairs today sent a note to the Soviet Embassy in China, lodging a strong protest with the Soviet authorities for again creating an incident involving bloodshed on the Sino-Soviet border.

The note says: At about 0800 on 5 October 1980, four Soviet armed personnel crossed the Sino-Soviet border river, the Ergun River, in a motorboat and intruded into the (I-La-Lin) livestock farm in Ergun Youqi, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, China. They forcibly kidnapped a Chinese herdsman, (Li Zhong), who was doing productive work there. When (Li) attempted to resist, the Soviet armed personnel opened fire and shot him dead. Hearing the noise, Chinese frontier guards rushed to the spot. The Soviet armed personnel went so far as to open fire on the Chinese frontier guards. The Chinese frontier guards fired back in self-defense and killed one Soviet murderer on Chinese territory. The other three intruders abandoned their equipment and hurriedly fled back in their motorboat to the Soviet side of the border.

The note says: The Chinese side lodges a strong protest with the Soviet authorities for ignoring repeated warnings by the Chinese side and for once again creating an incident involving bloodshed in the Sino-Soviet border area, killing a Chinese and violating Chinese territory and sovereignty. The Chinese side demands that the Soviet authorities punish the persons who created this bloody incident and cease all acts of armed provocation in the Sino-Soviet border areas. It must be pointed out that it is futile for the Soviet side to attempt to gain something by creating border tension, and that it must bear full responsibility for all consequences resulting from this.

## HIGH SOVIET OFFICIAL DIES IN CAR ACCIDENT

OW060246 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Petr Mironovich Masherov, an alternate Politburo member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union died in a car crash yesterday. He was aged 62, and also held the post of first secretary of the Byelorussian Communist Party Central Committee.

TASS describes Masherov as a former secondary school teacher, who was a resistance organizer during World War II. He worked for many years in the Communist Party and Youth League in Byelorussia, where he was appointed first secretary of the regional party in 1965 and became an alternate Politburo member of the party Central Committee in 1966. He was one of the few younger leaders of the Soviet Union.

## RENMIN RIBAO ON SOVIET ATTEMPT TO USE AFGHAN TRIBESMEN

HK020327 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Sep 80 p 6

[Study notes by Gui Tongchang (2981 6639 2490): "A Futile Attempt"]

[Text] It is reported that the Soviet Union recently spent U.S. \$2 million to pay Afghan tribesmen who will be used as cannon fodder. The recruited tribesmen were divided into teams of 200-300 men. Each tribesmen received the handsome salary of 7,000 Afghani a month (a soldier in the regular Afghan Army is only paid 500-600 Afghani a month). These tribesmen were sent to "maintain order" in various parts of Afghanistan.

The Soviet aggressor troops are tired; they are being kept constantly on the run in Afghanistan. Their morale is low. The Afghan puppet army controlled by the Soviet Union has also disintegrated, having been quickly reduced from 80,000 men to fewer than 35,000. To gather cannon fodder, not long ago the Soviet Union paid the Afghan puppet troops handsome salaries equal to that paid an Afghan minister in an attempt to consolidate the Afghan puppet army. Meanwhile, it pressganged able-bodied men from among Afghan intellectuals, engineers and students. However, all these efforts were futile.

The Soviet authorities now have the effrontery to sow dissension among the Afghan people of different tribes by instigating some Afghan people of one tribe to fight against those of another.

This sinister scheme was not invented by the Soviet authorities. Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia, who lived in the 4th century B.C., paid the Afghan tribesmen so he could advance southward to India and embark on his eastern invasion. To save themselves from defeat in Afghanistan, the Soviet authorities have adopted Alexander the Great's "experience" and applied it to the Afghanistan of today, hoping to find a way out.

History is like a mirror. Alexander the Great cherished the wild ambitions of building an empire extending from the Mediterranean to India, but that was only a short-lived dream. Afghanistan today is not what it was in the past. In the face of 20 million Afghan people determined to fight for their national independence, the Soviet authorities' attempt to use Alexander the Great's "experience" to build their hegemonist power can only be futile.

#### INDIAN PRESIDENT REDDY VISITS SOVIET UNION

OWO31900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1849 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The Indian President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, who is on an official and friendly visit to the Soviet Union, left here for Leningrad today.

The Soviet TASS reported that on September 30 Reddy had an exchange of views with Brezhnev on Soviet-Indian relations and they discussed the pressing international problems.

On the same day, speaking at the banquet given in his honour by Brezhnev, Reddy said: "My government will continue to pursue the policy of political and economic independence. Nonalignment is the cornerstone of our foreign policy and governs our relations with other countries, big or small."

Reddy and Brezhnev did not attend the banquet in acknowledgment given by India on October 1 for which no reason was given by either side.

The Indian president arrived in Moscow on September 29.



RENMIN RIBAO: ROK MILITARY CLIQUE'S FOUNDATION WEAK

HK040906 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Sep 80 p 7

[Article by Wu Deli [0702 1795 3525]: "Chon Tu-hwan Is Outwardly Strong But Inwardly Weak"]

[Text] After dictator Chon Tu-hwan became the South Korean "President," he said things to obtain popular support, such as creating "a normal political and social atmosphere" and establishing "democratic foundations." However, what has occurred over the past 20 days or so show that his remarks were just a smokescreen to consolidate his fascist rule.

On 4 September, the third day after a new South Korean "cabinet" was formed, Chon Tu-hwan made an "inspection" trip to Kwangju. There he threateningly informed the residents: "From now on nobody will be allowed to discuss the Kwangju incident." Then he had Kim Tae-chung, a prominent democratic figure and vigorous candidate for the presidency, arrested on the charge of inciting the Kwangju incident. Kim recently received the death sentence. People know quite well that Chon is behind this major frameup on trumped-up charges in order to eliminate the opposition. Since the popular uprising occurred in Kwangju after Kim was jailed, he could not have played a leading part in "manipulating" the Kwangju uprising. Due to the lack of sufficient evidence during the 15th trial conducted in a military court, the puppet prosecutor had to drop the "sedition" charges against Kim. However, Chon was determined to eliminate Kim by arbitrarily trumping up other charges against him. Kim's statements in court in his own defense were only briefly carried in the Seoul newspapers. Besides Kim, there are more than 16,000 patriotic dissidents detained in prisons.

To water down his dictatorial regime's military features, Chon's "cabinet" appointees include a number of nonmilitary economists and "administrators." However, this has failed to cover up the regime's fascist nature as key departments are run by five military "cabinet" ministers who fill the national defense, science and technology and state administration posts. Moreover, Chon also controls the South Korean Armed Forces and secret service organizations. Members of Chon's brain trust either head the "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" or have been appointed chief of the General Staff, commander of the Defense Security Force, commandant of the Infantry Academy, commander of the 3d Army Corps and so forth. Major policies are without exception discussed and decided by Chon's military clique.

Wielding vast military and administrative powers, Chon and his team have thus become swell-headed and forgetful of their duties. Nevertheless, they feel uneasy about the potentially contradictory and unstable situation. Within Chon's clique there is rivalry between opposing factions because of the unequal distribution of power.

As a result of the impact of worldwide energy problems, the South Korean economy is in a serious recession. In the first half of this year, there was an adverse international payments balance of as much as \$2.7 billion. Consequently, the unemployment figure has risen to more than 800,000, the highest in many years. In order to tide over mounting economic difficulties, Chon named as prime minister Nam Tok-u, former "vice premier" in the Pak Chong-hui administration and concurrently its economic planning coordinator." Chon also appointed eight other "economists" as cabinet members. However, due to the repressive measures wantonly pursued by Chon and his military clique to tighten their fascist autocratic rule, the ever-sharpening social contradictions and economic difficulties are insoluble. Since the military clique headed by Chon is outwardly strong but inwardly weak, its reactionary rule will not last long.

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS QINGDAO

OW041722 Beijing XINHUA in English 1649 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Qingdao, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--A Japan-China friendship contingent of more than 600 members from the city of Shimonoseki in Yamaguchi Prefecture, Japan left here for Tianjin by ship this evening. The Japanese visitors have just attended the celebration of the first anniversary of official bonds of friendship between the cities of Qingdao and Shimonoseki.



I. 6 Oct 80

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

Honorary leader of the contingent is Toru Hirai, governor of Yamaguchi Prefecture and the leader, Yoshitsugu Izumida, mayor of Shimonoseki City.

Upon their arrival in Qingdao on October 2, the Japanese guests were welcomed at the wharf by Liu Zhongqian, vice-governor of Shandong Province who made a special trip for the occasion from the provincial capital of Jinan; Li Bingzheng, mayor of Qingdao; representatives of various sections as well as young pioneers. A reception in honour of the guests was hosted on the evening of the same day by the Qingdao Municipal People's Government.

Qingdao and Shimonoseki became sister cities on October 3, 1979.

Yesterday, the Qingdao City People's Government sponsored a mass rally to celebrate the first anniversary of the cementing of friendly bonds between the two cities. All the visiting Japanese guests attended the rally during which the two cities exchanged gifts. Shimonoseki presented 500 saplings covering 15 varieties of cherry trees and some rare samples of marine life to Qingdao. The Chinese city presented Shimonoseki with a variety of valuable tree seeds, including gifts were Chinese flowering crabapple and metasequoia.

#### JAPANESE ASIAN EXCHANGE ASSOCIATION GROUP ARRIVES

OW031625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation from the Asian Exchange Association of Japan met here this evening with Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and president of the China-Japan Friendship Association. The group was headed by its deputy leader, Mr Heishiro Ogawa, former Japanese ambassador to China and advisor to the association.

Following the meeting they attended a banquet in their honour hosted by Liao Chengzhi.

The leader of the delegation, Mr Norishige Hasegawa, is due to arrive in Beijing shortly. Mr Hasegawa is vice-chairman of the Federation of Economic Organizations of Japan and advisor to the Asian Exchange Association. The main delegation arrived here on September 29.

#### VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS FORMER JAPANESE ENVOY

OW031246 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Gu Mu met with Mr Heishiro Ogawa, former Japanese ambassador to China, Mrs Ogawa and their party here today at the Great Hall of the People.

Mr Heishiro Ogawa arrived in Beijing on September 29. During his stay here, he met with Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Han Nianlong and vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association Zhang Xiznshan on separate occasions.

#### Meeting With Liao Chengzhi

OW040110 Tokyo KYODO in English 0017 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (KYODO)--Former Japanese Ambassador to China Heishiro Ogawa met Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, in Beijing Friday night. Ogawa, who arrived in Beijing last Monday as a member of a delegation from Japan's Asian Exchange Association, also had talks with Vice Premier Gu Mu earlier Friday.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER TRAVELS TO FIJI

OWO41556 Beijing XINHUA in English 1523 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Zhang Canming left Beijing today for Fiji. He will represent the Chinese Government by invitation of the Government of Fiji at the celebrations of Fiji's 10th anniversary of independence.

AFP ON FORMER SRV MINISTER'S SPEECH OVER PRC RADIO

OWO50836 Hong Kong AFP in English 0744 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Charles-Antoine de Nerciat]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (AFP)--A former justice minister in the South Vietnamese Provisional Revolutionary Government, the Vietcong regime that held power in Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) briefly before being absorbed by Hanoi, has called for a popular uprising against the current Vietnamese Government, the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY reported today.

Truong Nhu Tang's call to "unite for national salvation" of Vietnam was the second to be made by a Vietnamese in exile in China. Early this year, Hoang Van Hoan a former member of Hanoi's Politburo, issued an almost identical appeal. Both men were received last month by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang, as the latter was about to take office, the agency reported.

"I earnestly appeal to my compatriots at home and abroad, irrespective of their class backgrounds, political views and religious beliefs, and brushing aside their personal issues, to rise in unity to save our motherland and people," Mr Tang was quoted as saying.

Mr Tang's statement included a strong indictment of the Hanoi regime's internal policies, as well as its handling of foreign affairs. He was quoted as saying: "The Hanoi ruling group" is "frenziedly pursuing a policy of regional hegemonism while serving as a cat's paw for Soviet expansionism and hegemonism."

"Soviet advisors and soldiers have taken the place of the Americans in trampling on our territory," the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY quoted him as adding, while noting that the first reports of Mr Tang's statements were broadcast by Radio Beijing beginning October 1. "Our country has become a sea filled with tears, a large prison, and a foreign military base as well," Mr Tang was quoted as adding. In keeping with the Chinese line on Vietnam, he was quoted as accusing his country of having committed "acts of provocation" against Beijing.

Chinese authorities until today had been discreet about both Mr Tang and Mr Hoan's stays in Beijing, but observers said the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY disclosures, particularly the reference to the need "for national salvation," appeared to show China's encouragement, or even desire to help create, a wide-ranging group of Vietnamese personalities opposed to the Hanoi regime.

The Vietnamese dissident movement began shortly after Hanoi took over Ho Chi Minh City in 1975, as the National Salvation Front tried to regroup small armed elements that had not laid down their weapons, as well as other persons hostile to the new regime. In his appeal, Mr Tang who fled Vietnam by boat and lived for some months in France, before going to China in 1979, described how he had been "in contact with Vietnamese nationals of different circles abroad."

His call coincided with reports from Bangkok of the formation of a united front for the liberation of Laotian people, grouping opponents of the pro-Vietnam government in Vientiane.

The front is reported to be ready to cooperate militarily with Cambodians opposed to the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh, which could lead to a tie up between the opponents of Hanoi in the three Indochinese states.

While in Beijing Mr Tang said he had met Prince Norodom Shihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, whom the Chinese would like to see lead a coalition opposed to Heng Samrin. But the prince refused, saying he had dropped out of active politics, and in any event he would never cooperate with the Khmer Rouge, which China is still aiding in its guerrilla war against Vietnamese troops in Cambodia.

#### XINHUA DERIDES SRV FOREIGN MINISTER'S STATEMENTS

OW051847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 5 Oct 80

["Feature: 'Antics of Vietnamese Foreign Minister'"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, 4 Oct (XINHUA correspondents Yuan Jin and Qian Wenrong)--Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, who is in New York attending the 35th UN General Assembly session held two press conferences here on September 25 and October 2 in which he talked glibly about the "threat from China." His purpose was to hoodwink world public opinion and cover up Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. He was unsuccessful.

This Vietnamese spokesman was often stumped by the questions put to him and remained tongue-tied for a good while. When asked to describe the reality of the Chinese threat since China is far from Kampuchea and has no troops there, Thach was at a loss for words and muttered that "It is not a question which can be explained by geography. It is very complicated. In our era, science is developing very fast and can surpass geographical limits. China does not need to tell us what their route will be to threaten us." Finding that the newsmen were not satisfied with his answer, he added promptly that "China threatens Vietnam everyday."

Then, one newsman put this question to him: "Does it have anything to do with the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea?" He was again at a loss for words. In order to get out of the predicament, he shouted at top of his voice: "China has always attacked Vietnam for more than 2000 years." Impatient with his answer, a newswoman asked: "I had understood China had supported you a lot in the wars against France and the United States. Is that true?" Nguyen Co Thach was again at a loss for words. He could not help but admit, "Yes, it is true." But he added at once with the complaint that the aid given by China was "not enough." At the press conference on the afternoon of October 2 he tried to write off Chinese aid by telling the story about a dog and its master, saying "as you might feed a dog, never feeding it enough, because if you overfeed it, the dog will run away."

The impressive-looking foreign minister regarded his country as "a dog". What a witty remark! His remark was immediately followed by loud laughter in the hall. Later, a French journalist jokingly said to us "Because China did not give it enough food, now the dog bites you."

Answering questions on the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach alleged that 'three million people' had been killed by the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. When a pressman asked him how the statistics had been determined, he replied "There is a document, a very legal document issued by the Phnom Penh regime." His reply once more aroused loud laughter from among the correspondents present.

Asked when Vietnam would be ready to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, Nguyen Co Thach, with his hands beating his chest, said "When the Chinese threat is removed, Vietnam will withdraw its troops from Kampuchea."

The Hanoi ruling group seems to stick to "The Chinese Threat" as a life-saving straw for its aggression in Kampuchea. But the fabricated myth has already been seen through.

The Singapore delegation recently distributed a pamphlet at UN headquarters called "From Phnom Penh to Kabul." The pamphlet points out that the so-called, 'Chinese threat' alleged by the Vietnamese is "a cover for imperialist designs just as four decades ago Hitler used the 'Bolshevik menace' as a cover for occupying almost all Europe. The 'Chinese threat' is no more than a cover for the permanent occupation of Kampuchea."

People should be grateful to Nguyen Co Thach for holding press conferences. His performances have unveiled the antics of the Vietnamese authorities to the public.

#### SOVIETS SEEK PERMANENT RIGHTS TO CAM RANH BAY

OW061308 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--The Soviet aircraft carrier Minsk made its first appearance in one year when it cruised to Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam, in mid-September in a Soviet bid to make the bay a permanent supply base for the Soviet Pacific fleet, disclosed a Japanese Government source here yesterday. The Japanese paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported today that the Soviet Union was negotiating with Vietnam for permanent rights to the naval base which it is already using. The report quoted the source as saying that the Minsk's visit to Cam Ranh Bay was intended to demonstrate the Soviet naval power in order to pressure Viet Nam into compromise.

The Japanese intelligence sources quoted by the paper said that Minsk's stay at Cam Ranh Bay is a political move to make it a permanent Soviet naval supply base. Because of the Iran-Iraq war, the carrier, they suggested, "might probably sail to the Indian Ocean later on".

The paper pointed out: "Over the past year, the Soviet Pacific fleet has become a ocean-going fleet by extending its operation range to cover the Indian Ocean. Based in Vladivostok (Haishengwei) The fleet's sustained fighting capability would be greatly impaired if there is no major supply base it can use while cruising to the Indian Ocean."

During the Vietnam War, the paper noted, the naval port with U.S.-built facilities fell into the Vietnamese hands virtually intact. "If Cam Ranh Bay can be made a permanent supply base for the Soviet Pacific fleet, instead of being used as a temporary base, the fleet's mobile power would be enormously enhanced. Its potential threat to sea lanes from the Middle East to Japan and to the U.S. West Coast would greatly increase" the paper warned.

#### XINHUA Comment

OW031658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 3 Oct 80

["Round-up: 'Beware of Threats from Cam Ranh Bay'"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--World public opinion is following with close attention the increased Soviet military activities in the Cam Ranh Bay, Vietnam. According to reports reaching here, the Cam Ranh Bay has become a Soviet naval and air base in Southeast Asia after more than one year of expansion. It is capable of launching offensives. The number of Soviet-made heavy reconnaissance bombers TU-95 "Bear" stationed in the Cam Ranh Bay has increased from two to four. Soviet warships sent to the bay sometimes are well over 20. The number of Soviet vessels plied in the Cam Ranh Bay for missions in the South China Sea has increased to 30, or doubled the number in 1979. Soviet ships passing through the Malacca Strait have registered a marked increase in number.



Soviet nuclear submarines appear frequently in this area. Soviet reconnaissance planes taking off from the Cam Ranh Bay often flew missions of military reconnaissance over Southeast Asia. Since the beginning of this year, Soviet jet transport planes IL-62 have flown more missions between Haishenwei (Vladivostok) and the Cam Ranh Bay than before. On September 6, the aircraft carrier of the Soviet Pacific fleet Minsk sailed into the bay for the first time. The Japanese KYODO NEWS SERVICE described this as the beginning of Moscow's intensive use of the bay.

This new move of expansionism in the Cam Ranh Bay poses a real threat to Southeast Asia. The Malaysian paper SIN CHEW JIT POH described the Soviet use of the bay as the start of its great military expansion in Southeast Asia. Some ASEAN leaders hold the identical view that the Soviet activities in the Cam Ranh Bay have menaced the security of Southeast Asia with possible untold consequences. Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army in the Pacific, Herbert Eric Wolff, said that with the Cam Ranh Bay added to its list of bases, the Soviet Union is now able to launch offensives against Southeast Asia as a whole. The bay is like a dagger thrust into Southeast Asia and toward the U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

In face of these threats, the countries concerned are doing their best to strengthen defense. The ASEAN countries, based on self-reliance, have greatly strengthened self-defense in the region in general and their own defense in particular. The United States has reinforced its Pacific Fleet, as well as its naval and air bases in the Philippines. In keeping with its plan for defense buildup, Japan has further developed its relations with the ASEAN and other Asian countries. It has also pledged to undertake more responsibilities in the defense of peace in Southeast Asia. The European Economic Community has also strengthen its political and economic cooperation with the ASEAN countries. The five Commonwealth countries--Australia, New Zealand, Britain, Malaysia and Singapore--have agreed to resume their regular joint military exercises.

XINHUA: VODK REPORTS SRV TROOPS KILLED IN KAMPUCHEA

OW040913 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--More than one hundred Vietnamese troops were put out of action recently in Battambang and Koh Kong Provinces and other places of Kampuchea, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

On September 27, guerrillas of Battambang Province raided Vietnamese strongholds at Don Nui and Ponley, wiping out 28 enemy troops. Earlier, guerrilla units killed 12 enemy troops and seized a quantity of munitions at a place near O Lea Hong.

The guerrillas of Koh Kong Province ambushed a Vietnamese convoy north of the Koh Kong city on September 26. After a 20-minute battle, the Vietnamese fled helter-skelter, leaving behind 48 corpses and a lot of material bearing the mark of international relief organizations. The guerrillas also put out of action 16 Vietnamese troops on September 23.

Deep in the night of September 25, the guerrillas destroyed three Vietnamese mortar and B-40 rocket depots in the outskirts of Koh Kong city, killing 37 Vietnamese troops. Thirty-eight more Vietnamese were wiped out, including 21 killed, in Sre Ambel District of southern Koh Kong Province on September 24.

Earlier, some 60 Vietnamese troops were knocked out in Pursat, Kratie and Preah Vihear Provinces.



## THAI DEPUTY PREMIER VIEWS SRV'S 'NEW PROPOSAL'

OW041553 Beijing XINHUA in English 1520 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Thailand's Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman told the press here yesterday that the so-called "new proposal" for settling the Kampuchean problem put forward by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in New York recently is Vietnam's new diplomatic offensive, according to press reports here today.

He pointed out that the Kampuchean problem is caused by the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. The Vietnamese authorities have tried to hoodwink the world people by saying fine words while doing just the opposite he added.

The Thai newspaper MATICHON in an editorial today said: Hanoi's "proposal" shows that the Vietnamese authorities have refused to implement the UN resolution calling for foreign troops withdrawal from Kampuchea. The root cause of insecurity and instability along the Thai-Kampuchean border is the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea, the editorial stressed.

## THAI REPORT ON SOVIETS TRAINING SRV TROOPS IN KAMPUCHEA

OW051216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union has sent a large number of military specialists and advisors to Kampuchea's Sisophon, over 50 km from the Thai border, to train Vietnamese officers, according to the local press quoting a news dispatch from the Thai-Kampuchean border. The dispatch said the training program, which will be completed next year, is to strengthen the Vietnamese troops' combat capability and tighten the Vietnamese military control over Kampuchea.

It was reported that large shipments of modern Soviet weapons have arrived in Kampuchea to equip the Vietnamese aggressor troops there. Many Vietnamese have settled in Kampuchean villages and seized large tracts of farmland. All this shows that the Vietnamese are planning the permanent occupation of Kampuchea.

Som Khattaphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, said yesterday that many Soviet and Vietnamese military instructors have arrived in Kampuchea since last July. It is believed their stay there is likely to be long in executing the military training program. He pointed out that Thailand must remain on the alert against Vietnam's surprise attacks.

## RADIO FREE ASIA: THAI SPOKESMAN ON SRV PROPOSAL

OW031853 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The only solution to the Kampuchean conflict is the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from that country, said Lt-Gen Som Khattaphan, spokesman of the Thai Military Supreme Command, to pressmen here this morning.

This statement was made in answer to the question about the "peace proposal" made by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Thai foreign minister on Wednesday in the United Nations. He expressed discredit on the proposal and said Vietnam's demand for stopping Thai aid to Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas was groundless. "We have never given any support to the Democratic Kampuchean troops. We follow the line of the UN Charter in aiding hungry refugees and giving them medicine."

Radio Free Asia operated by the Thai Foreign Ministry said in an article yesterday: "Thailand, a peace-loving country, respects the independence and sovereignty of every country, and has never meddled in the internal affairs of any country. Such vague and unfounded accusations by Vietnam is simply a ploy intended to shroud its own atrocities against the people of Kampuchea."

"It is Vietnam, under the cloak of self-righteousness, that committed the grave crime against the people of Kampuchea in total disregard for the principles of international law and the United Nations Charter. The presence of some 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea attests to this fact," the radio stressed.

#### THAI ENVOY REPUDIATES LAO MINISTER'S ALLEGATIONS

OW031848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The Thai ambassador to Laos Set Herabat yesterday sent a letter to Chanmi Douangboutdi, minister of the premier's office of Laos, repudiating his allegations that Thailand is "undermining the security of Laos".

On October 1, in an interview with the Lao paper NEW VIENTIANE, Chanmi accused Thailand of supporting the Lao refugees' "insurgent and subversive" activities in Laos and of turning its own territory into a military base from where China and the United States would attack the three Indochinese countries.

The letter, which was made public today by the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry of Thailand, pointed out: "Your talk is groundless. It shows that Laos itself is undermining the good relations between Thailand and Laos in disregard of the joint statement issued by the governments of the two countries."

The letter went on to say: "Thailand is an independent country. It is not and never has been subjected to foreign dominance." It was no other than Vietnam that has attempted to dominate the people of other Indochinese countries and has carried out expansion and aggression against other countries, it added. The letter said: "Many facts show that foreign troops in Laos have outnumbered the Lao troops. It is a fabrication that Thailand has offered its territories to China and the United States."

The letter expressed the hope that Laos would sincerely implement the Thai-Lao joint statement and put an end to unreasonable and groundless attacks on Thailand.

#### XINHUA CITES DAILY ON SRV'S AGGRESSIVE POLICY

OW061224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Vietnam is adopting "gunboat diplomacy", or, more recently it has been called "talk-talk, fight-fight" diplomacy, writes the NATION REVIEW editorially today. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, the editorial goes on to say, "is talking to our Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila while at the same time Hanoi is massing troops and weapons near Thailand, without doubt trying to pressure Thailand and thereby the rest of the members of ASEAN."

The editorial cites indications that Vietnamese troops are preparing to make another military incursion into Thailand. First, about 10 divisions of Vietnamese troops have been massed along the Kampuchean side bordering Thailand for some purpose undeclared. Secondly, anti-aircraft guns and Soviet-built T-54 tanks have been deployed. The anti-aircraft guns are certainly not to fight the Khmer Rouge since these guerrillas have no aircraft and the tanks are of no use against guerrillas because of the swampy terrain created by the monsoon. So why are these weapons stationed in Kampuchea near the Thai border?

And we must also remember that Malaysian Deputy Premier Mahathir bin Mohamed recently said that "a Vietnamese incursion into Thailand could occur any day".

"This has happened already in Kampuchea and in Afghanistan because alien forces invaded those two countries and are occupying them. While the 'talk-talk' situation goes on at the UN General Assembly, Thailand should be prepared to counter the 'fight-fight' situation which the Vietnamese are preparing for and may possibly impose on Thailand," the editorial concludes.

#### RENMIN RIBAO LAUDS SINO-BURMESE BORDER TREATY

BK031240 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] October 1, 1980 marks the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty. On this occasion today's RENMIN RIBAO carries an article entitled: "The Sino-Burmese Boundary Issue Was Resolved Peacefully."

The article says: The peaceful settlement of the Sino-Burmese boundary issue set a brilliant example for Asian and world countries on settling of border disputes through friendly discussions between nations. Thanks to the close cooperation and efforts of the peoples and governments of China and Burma, the over 2,000-kilometer Sino-Burmese border has remained a border of peace and friendship over the 20 years following the conclusion of the Sino-Burmese boundary treaty.

The article added: We wish that this boundary continue to exist eternally as the golden bond of friendship between the "swemyo paukphaw" [kindred] Burmese and Chinese peoples.

#### MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW051615 Beijing XINHUA in English 1554 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Tun Haji Omar Yoke Lin Ong, president of the Senate of Malaysia, Mrs Ong, and the eight-member Malaysian parliamentary delegation he is leading arrived here by air this evening for an 11-day visit to China at the invitation of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

This first Malaysian parliamentary delegation to China since the establishment of diplomatic relations was greeted at the airport by Wu Xinyu, member and deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee, and the Malaysian ambassador to China, Mr A.S. Talalla, and Mrs Talalla.

#### Ulanhu Welcomes Delegation

OW060748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Ulanhu, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, paid a call on Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong, president of the Senate of Malaysia, and Mrs Ong at the state guesthouse here this morning. Ulanhu extended a warm welcome to President Ong and the Malaysian parliamentary delegation he is leading, who arrived here last night. Ulanhu said that friendship and cooperation between China and Malaysia have developed satisfactorily since the establishment of diplomatic relations. China will continue to support the efforts of Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries for peace, security and prosperity in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, he said.

Tun Omar Yoke Lin Ong thanked China for its consistent support for the proposal of Malaysia and the other ASEAN countries to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. He said that Malaysia and China share similar views on many important international issues.

The two leaders joined in expressing the belief that friendship and cooperation between the two countries will continue to grow.

Present for the occasion were members of the Malaysian parliamentary delegation, Senators Tan Sri Lee Loy Seng and Abdul Latip bin Dris and members of the House of Representatives Kamaluddin Mahmud and Abdul Ghani, and Malaysian Ambassador to China A.S. Talalla and Mrs Talalla. Present on the Chinese side were Yun Liwen, wife of Vice-Chairman Ulanhu, and Xing Yimin, deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee.

#### HUANG HUA, HONG KONG GOVERNOR DISCUSS ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS

OW031333 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 3 Oct (AFP)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua made a brief stop-over in Hong Kong this evening on his way back to Beijing after talks in London with the British Government. He was met at the airport by the Governor of Hong Kong Sir Murray Maclellan, with whom he had private talks about the problem of Chinese illegal immigration into the British colony. Sir Murray said in a broadcast this evening that the foreign minister's response had been "entirely sympathetic." The problem could not be solved by the Hong Kong authorities or by the Chinese alone but must be tackled together, the governor said.

#### GUANGDONG TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HONG KONG

OW060630 Hong Kong AFP in English 0612 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Hong Kong, 6 Oct (AFP)--An economic and trade delegation from Guangdong Province arrived today for a week's discussion with the government and the private sector. The leader of the delegation, Mr Feng Xueyan, director of the Guangdong Foreign Trade Bureau, said the discussions would centre on the further development of economic relations between Guangdong and Hong Kong.

#### SINGAPORE'S FOREIGN MINISTER ON NONALIGNMENT

OW040809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0739 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The non-aligned countries were warned against the danger of turning the non-aligned movement into "a tool of one superpower" by Foreign Minister of Singapore S. Dhanabalan today. He issued the warning at a closed-door meeting of the non-aligned countries held here today. His statement was made in public.

He severely criticised a few states who had self-proclaimed non-alignment, but had actually aligned with a superpower, a reference to the Soviet Union. He declared that the consensus procedure had been abused to "suit the wills of a very small minority." The minister pointed out, "It is surprising that the movement has not identified Afghanistan and Kampuchean questions as one of its priority issues." The reason of this malaise, he said, "is because the consensus used in the movement has been abused."



RENMIN RIBAO COMPARES PRESENT WITH PRE-WORLD WAR II PERIOD

HK050336 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 80 p 7

[Article by Guo Weicheng [6753 0251 2052] "'The Years That the Locusts Have Eaten'--A Look at Europe Today in Light of Churchill's 'Memoirs of the Second World War'"]

[Text] World War II broke out 40 years ago. However, it is still advantageous to recall the prewar period in order to clearly understand the current turbulent situation. At that time, in the face of the rearmament and aggressive ambitions of Hitler's Germany, the main Western powers, Britain and France, were repeatedly willing to believe Hitler's lies about peace. In consequence, they connived in Hitler's aggression and in the end lifted a stone to drop it on their own feet, bringing unprecedented catastrophe to Europe.

Compared with Chamberlain and Daladier, Churchill's head was much clearer at that time. Later, in his "Memoirs of the Second World War," he termed that period of connivance at and appeasement of Hitler as "the years that the locusts have eaten."

Churchill wrote: "If we had intervened when Hitler occupied the Rhineland in 1936, a warning action was all that was needed to deal with the matter; or, if we had intervened after the Munich affair, although Germany had occupied Czechoslovakia, it could only have sent 13 divisions to the Western front; or, even if we had intervened after September 1939, Germany could only have sent 42 divisions to the Western Front, since Poland was still resisting. Because the once victorious entente countries never once dared to take any effective action to resist Hitler's frequent aggressive acts and his destruction of various treaties, and even acted in this way when they were at their strongest," in the end they caused the "fearful superiority" of Hitler's Germany. There followed the retreats from Dunkirk, the surrender of the Petain government and the occupation of the "low countries." And "it was only after the French defeat that Britain, relying on its favorable position as an island nation, forged out of the pain of defeat and in the face of the threat of extinction a national resolve capable of matching Germany." However, a war that could have been prevented finally broke out, bringing unprecedented calamity on Europe. Before the war, the wise politician Churchill repeatedly appealed to the West to do something effective to block the path of Hitler's aggression. He proposed that "we should not flinch from any price and must take all measures" to gain security. However, those politicians who were keen on pushing an appeasement policy satirized him as a "warmonger" and "terror-monger," and demanded that "the British Government immediately propose a policy of universal disarmament as an example for the whole world." People know very well what happened after that. It was not Churchill who was mocked by history.

History often provides striking similarities. TIME magazine recently pointed out that in the important field of strategic weapons, the Soviet Union has already achieved basic parity with the United States. And the Soviet Union actually has the lead in ICBM's, submarine-launched missiles and conventional military forces. While the military strength of the United States and Western Europe is relatively weakening, the Soviet Union is ceaselessly expanding its armaments. In the past 10 years the Soviet Union has increased its tank strength by 35 percent, its artillery forces by 40 percent and its number of fixed-wing tactical aircraft by 20 percent. On average, one mobile SS-20 IRBM with three warheads is deployed each week. This situation of expanded military preparedness is the same as that in Nazi Germany at that time. Churchill said then: "The Romans had a maxim: 'Hold your weapons tight and extend your boundaries.' But our maxim seems to be 'reduce your weapons and increase your commitments.' The weapons of your friends should also be reduced." If, at that time, as Churchill described, "People go on making speeches all the time, reach conclusions, show good intentions and also frequently attend banquets, but actually they ceaselessly expand their military preparations and do so rapidly. This is the characteristic of our era." Are there not certain similarities between that time and now?



NATO Secretary-General Luns has said: "Moscow is now scheming to dominate the oceans and has also decided on a plan on taking the cutting of the West's economic lifelines as its main target." This was certainly not a deliberate exaggeration for the purposes of sensationalism, nor was it concerned about troubles of one's own imagining. Actually, the Soviet Union is now moving southward and carrying out the tactic of outflanking and enveloping Europe, its main strategic target. To get hold of Europe's economic, military and political power is a basic condition for the Soviet Union to dominate the world. The occupation of Afghanistan has shown still more clearly the Soviet's Union's strategic scheme to advance southeast and control the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf. It will certainly not just stop at Afghanistan. The next target will certainly be Pakistan and Iran. What will the Middle East do when the Soviet Union acquires warm water ports on the Indian Ocean and controls the Persian Gulf? The Soviet Union will control the Middle East and the oil-producing areas in the Persian Gulf; or else it will expand its power from the Indian Ocean, using the Horn of Africa along the Red Sea coast as its base, to the Cape of Good Hope, thus threatening the energy "life-line" of the West and Japan. When that happens, there will again appear "years that the locusts have eaten," and the remainder of Europe will fall into the bear's paws like a ripe peach. Europe and Japan will have to choose: Unless they plan to surrender without a fight, they must sharpen their spears for battle or be caught unawares. It will be like Churchill said at the time: "When they could have done it, they did not want to; when they wanted to do it, it was very difficult for them."

Although several decades have gone by since "the years that the locusts have eaten" as recorded and narrated by Churchill, do they not cause people deep thought on reading about them again today?

FRANCE'S GISCARD TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT IN MID-OCTOBER

OW040134 Beijing XINHUA in English 0111 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of the Republic of France will pay an official visit to the People's Republic of China between October 15 and 21 at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

BEIJING MAYOR LIN HUJIA TO VISIT PARIS 15-21 OCT

OW021631 Hong Kong AFP in English 1607 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 2 Oct (AFP)--Beijing Mayor Lin Hujia will visit Paris later this month to learn from the urban planning policy carried out by authorities in the French capital.

Mr Lin told newsmen here today that he would visit the French capital from October 15 to 21 at the invitation of Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac. "What interests us is solutions found in Paris to problems of urban planning and environment protection," he said.

Mr Lin indicated that his visit to Paris would be in return for a visit here two years ago by Mr Chirac, who had then been the guest of Wu De. Mr Wu lost his post of Beijing mayor shortly after Mr Chirac's visit. Mr Lin said his visit was also aimed at "strengthening contacts between officials of the two capitals" and added that prospects for exchanges of missions between the two cities might be examined. He told newsmen that before heading for Paris, he would join a Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Politburo member Peng Chong due to leave here next Monday for Belgrade.

BROADCAST COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

OW040907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--The Central People's Broadcasting Station of China and the National Society of Radio Broadcasting of France signed an agreement on broadcast cooperation here today.

The agreement stipulates that the two sides will exchange recording materials on news items, cultural life and music, organize special programmes and exchange reporting groups.

The agreement was signed by Chinese Ambassador to France Yao Guang and President and Director General of the French National Society of Radio Broadcasting Jacqueline Baudrier.

JOURNALISTS ASSOCIATION ARRIVES IN BELGIUM, MEETS PREMIER

OW040803 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Brussels, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Belgian Prime Minister W. Martens received today all members of the Chinese journalists delegation led by Wang Yi, first secretary of the Chinese Association of Journalists, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

The Chinese journalists are visiting the country at the invitation of the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Belgian Foreign Minister Charles-Ferdinand Nothomb received the Chinese guests on October 1 and answered their questions.

During their visit, the Chinese journalists made contacts and exchanged views with Belgian pressmen. They also visited the EEC headquarters and some factories and schools.

VICE PREMIER GU MU MEETS CYPRUS BANK OFFICIAL

OW301239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1230 GMT 30 Sep 80

[Text] Beijing, 30 Sep (XINHUA)--Vice Premier Gu Mu met with Andreas Patsalides, governor of the Bank of Cyprus, and Mrs Patsalides in the Great Hall of the People here this afternoon. Mr and Mrs Patsalides arrived in Beijing yesterday.

POLAND'S KANIA REVIEWS DOMESTIC SITUATION

OWO51648 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, said at the party's sixth plenum on 4 October that the domestic situation in Poland was "very critical" and that "waves of social crises are not yet on the wane and numerous problems are awaiting solutions."

In his report entitled "The Internal Political Situation and the Party's Current Tasks," Kania first of all made an appraisal of the recent wave of strikes in the country. He said: "This was a large-scale workers' protest. It was not directed at socialism, but was opposed to the undermining of the principles of socialism; it was not against the people's political power, but was against bad administrative methods; and it was not against the party, but the mistakes in its policies."

Kania pointed out that the causes for the crises lay in the excessive investment burden, excessive foreign debts, neglect of agriculture and failure to have earnest public discussions on errors and problems with regard to the economic policies, imbalanced propaganda on achievements, arrogance in the work style of the leadership and contempt for public opinion.

Dwelling on the current domestic situation and tasks, Kania said that the overall situation was critical, and there were numerous difficulties in particular in the economic field.

"There is a lack of balance in the economy, a serious shortage of commodities, too great a gap between the earnings of residents and the cost of market supplies, and an obvious shortage of housing." The most important thing at present, he said, is to improve the economic situation. To do this "it is necessary to additionally increase imports of foodstuffs and raw materials, basically change the market situation and control expenditures." At the same time, it is necessary to introduce profound reforms of the systems of administration and leadership to restore a balanced economy.

Kania also said that it was necessary to "correct errors, put an end to distortions, restore all the valuable things of socialism in Poland, guarantee the development of socialist democracy and patiently and gradually win people's trust in the party's policies."

Referring to the current trade union movement, he stressed that workers' criticism of trade unions was correct and the existing trade unions must be reformed. At the same time, the party also agreed to the demand raised during the strikes to set up new trade unions. He added: "We have advocated and will continue to advocate the unification of the trade union movement."

On the party's attitude toward strikes, Kania said that strikes of a mass nature had their important reasons. Therefore, the party "shows understanding for these kind of strikes," but the warning strike on 3 October "has led to anarchy that is detrimental to Poland."

On socialist democracy and strengthening party work, Kania said that it is necessary to limit the tenure of leading members, attach importance to the role of elected organizations, give scope to democracy, strengthen public supervision and make a critical appraisal of the party's cadre policy. He said that the Ninth Special Congress of the party will lay emphasis on summing up the party's work in this regard.

On Poland's foreign policy, Kania said in conclusion: "Alliance with the Soviet Union and developing friendly relations with the various countries of the socialist community are of special importance to the people of Poland." Poland "is willing to actively develop relations with capitalist countries under the principle of peaceful coexistence."

## ROMANIAN MILITARY PERSONNEL VISIT GUANGZHOU, JIANGSU

OW030855 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] A Romanian officers vacationing group led by Maj Gen Andriescu Dumitru, director of the Engineering Technology Research Institute under the Romanian Ministry of National Defense, left Nanjing for Hangzhou on 2 October. The group arrived for visits in Nanjing from Guangzhou on 29 September and was greeted by (Yu Fei), deputy chief of staff of the Nanjing PLA units headquarters, and his wife (Wu Shurong); Deputy Director of the Political Department (Yu Yongxian); Political Commissar of the Logistics Department (Liu Xianxing) and the person responsible for the department concerned (Deng Yanshu). On the evening of its arrival in Nanjing, the group was feted by Zhang Xiqin, deputy commander of the Nanjing PLA units. The group visited a certain Nanjing PLA unit, watched a military skill demonstration and literary and art programs by the fighters and toured the scenic spots in Zhenjiang.

## ROMANIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

OW040005 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] The Romania-China Friendship Association delegation led by Andrei Cervencovici, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and head of a Romanian Communist Party Central Committee department [Dang Zhong Yang Bu Zhang 8093 0022 1135 6752 7022], arrived in Shanghai on 2 September for a friendly visit. On the evening of the same day, Xia Zhengnong, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal Party Committee, held a banquet on behalf of the municipal committee to welcome the Romania-China friendship delegation.



JI PENGFEI ISSUES STATEMENT PRIOR TO LEAVING FOR OMAN

OWO31319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] San'a', 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei left here for Oman today after a visit to the Yemen Arab Republic.

In a statement to the press at the airport before his departure, he said, "During our visit here, we saw with our own eyes that the industrious and valiant Yemeni people, under the leadership of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih and the Yemeni Government, are making unremitting efforts to build the country, develop the national economy and culture and improve the living standards of the people. We are deeply impressed by the marked successes they have achieved in these respects."

"With a population of 150 million and rich oil resources, the Arab countries are of strategic importance. They are playing an increasingly important role in international affairs. We sincerely hope that the Arab countries will become even more prosperous and stronger. So long as the Arab countries and people constantly close their ranks and guard against meddling and interference by outside forces, they will surely make true the lofty national aspirations of recovering the lost territories and restoring the rights of the Palestinian people. With regard to the settlement of the Middle East question, the Chinese Government has always adhered to the following principles: A. Israel must withdraw from all the Arab territories it occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem; B. The legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to the establishment of their own state, must be restored; C. The Middle East question must be settled equitably and comprehensively.

"China maintains friendly relations with both Iraq and Iran. We sincerely hope that the armed conflicts between the two countries will be settled through peaceful consultations. Superpower attempts to meddle and interfere should be guarded against."

Talks With Sultan Qabus

OWO41909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Muscat, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, head of state of the Sultanate of Oman received today Chinese Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei in Salalah, provincial capital of Dhufar and the second largest city of Oman.

Qabus and Ji Pengfei had a cordial and sincere conversation. On behalf of the Chinese Government, Ji Pengfei invited Qabus to visit China. Sultan Qabus accepted this with pleasure. Ji Pengfei spoke highly of the successes won by the Omani people under Qabus' leadership.

The Chinese vice-premier and Qabus also exchanged views on international issues of common interest and they held identical opinions on these matters. Both sides were satisfied with the talks.

Ji Pengfei and his party arrived here yesterday for an official good-will visit to the Sultanate of Oman. The Chinese guests were met at the airport and entertained in the evening at a grand banquet by Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defence Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Sa'id.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER MEETS KUWAITI LEADER

OWO51532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Kuwait, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, received Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang and his party at the Saif Palace here this morning.

I. 6 Oct 80

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

The two sides expressed their hope to strengthen economic and trade relations between the two countries. Kuwaiti Trade and Industry Minister 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi was present on the occasion. Chinese Ambassador Ding Hao was also present.

Li Qiang and his party arrived here yesterday for a 4-day official visit at the invitation of the Kuwaiti Government.

#### CHEN MUHUA ATTENDS NIGERIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW031618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Mr E.O. Sanu, Nigerian ambassador to China, gave a reception here this afternoon in celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the national day of Nigeria.

At the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Muhua, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs He Ying and leading members of other government departments extended warm greetings to Ambassador Sanu. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

#### ZAMBIAN PARTY LEADER CHONA VISITS WUXI, JIANGSU

OW060430 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] According to a staff report by this station, Mainza Chona, general secretary of the Zambian United National Independence Party, and his entourage, who come from southern Africa, arrived in Wuxi on the evening of 3 October by special plane from Xian in the company of Wu Xueqian, deputy director of the CCP Central Committee's International Liaison Department. They left Wuxi for Qingdao by special plane this morning.

During their stay in Wuxi, the distinguished Zambian guests visited the blooming rice paddies of (Liyuan) commune on the outskirts of the city and the commune-run hardware, (?noodles) and animal fodder processing plants. Their tour also covered the (Hele) commune's sericultural grounds, the fish-breeding pools of a production brigade, the (Hele) central primary school, Wuxi No 1 silk textile factory and scenic spots at the Taihu Lake. Mrs Chona visited the Huishan clay figure plant and the Zhonghua embroidery factory.

The distinguished Zambian guests were excited during the visit. General Secretary Chona led members on his entourage in singing "Unite and March Forward" many times. They were deeply impressed with the scenic beauty of Wuxi.

The Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee hosted a banquet on the evening of 4 October to welcome Mainza Chona and his party. The banquet was filled with a cordial, friendly atmosphere. Both the guests and hosts exchanged toasts for constant growth of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries. They expressed mutual determination to contribute to strengthening and developing friendship between China and Zambia.

The following were present at the airport to greet and see off the distinguished Zambian guests and accompanied them on their visits: (Ma Jian), deputy secretary of the Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee and mayor of Wuxi; (Hu Yangde), deputy secretary of the Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee; (Lin Hanwen), vice mayor of the municipality; and others.

VENEZUELAN PARTY LEADER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

OW031252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Hegemonism's attempts to control the Persian Gulf and by this way to affect world peace are very dangerous, said Eduardo Fernandez, general secretary of the Christian Socialist Party of Venezuela, at a press conference here today.

Speaking of the international situation, he said that Venezuela is preoccupied with the increasing tension in various regions of the world which seems to be a prelude to a world conflict.

Venezuela condemns the use of war as an instrument for settling the conflict in the Middle East, he said. "We hope that Iraq and Iran will end their hostilities and find a civilized mechanism of understanding and a solution to their conflict," Fernandez added.

Referring to the tension in Southeast Asia, Fernandez said that Venezuela holds that it is necessary to uphold the right of self-determination of the peoples there, including the people of Kampuchea, and condemn big power intervention.

Fernandez said that, on the question of Afghanistan, the Venezuelan Government condemns intervention by foreign troops and demands an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and the application of the principle of self-determination for the Afghan people.

On the situation in Central America and the Caribbean region, Fernandez said that Venezuela always respects the rights of its neighbors and hopes that no unjustified arms race will emerge in this area and that it will refrain from involvement in superpower confrontation. He added that Venezuela upholds an independent line internationally and will not act as a pawn on the chessboard of any world power.

He also called for a North-South dialogue to resolve the irritating imbalance between highly industrialized and developing countries and to set up a new international economic order. He said that the progress of this dialogue so far and the attitude of certain developed countries in this regard had been disappointing.

Discussing his talks with Chinese leaders during his present visit, Fernandez said that the two sides share many points in common on major international issues. He said his delegation has great interest in and admiration for the changes being made in China and its modernization program.

Although recently established, he said, the bilateral relations between China and Venezuela are satisfactory and there are wide margins for expanding these relations in the political, economic, cultural and other fields.

Haydee Castillo de Lopez, vice-president of the Christian Socialist Party of Venezuela, and other members of the delegation were present at the press conference held in the Great Hall of the People.

Delegation Leaves for Tokyo

OW040918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Eduardo Fernandez, general secretary of the Venezuelan Christian Socialist Party, who has been heading an official party delegation in China, left here for Tokyo by air today. His wife, Mrs Maria de Fernandez, also left today for Hong Kong via Guangzhou.

The couple were seen off at the airport by Feng Xuan, a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and deputy head of the committee's international liaison department. The Venezuelan ambassador to China, Regulo Burelli Rivas, was also present.

Before their departure, Mr and Mrs Fernandez called at Tiananmen Square in central Beijing to pay their respects to the remains of Mao Zedong. Other members of the Venezuelan delegation left yesterday for Hangzhou and Shanghai.

#### VENEZUELAN MINISTER ANNOUNCES COOPERATION IN EDUCATION

OW031955 Hong Kong AFP in English 1518 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (AFP)--China and Venezuela will cooperate in the field of education and "development of human intelligence", visiting Venezuelan Minister of State for Development of Human Intelligence Luis Alberto Machado said here today.

He said a high-ranking Chinese education delegation would visit Venezuela next February to study the Venezuelan Government's policy in that area.

He made the statement at the end of a week-long visit here during which he met Vice-Premier Fang Yi, who is charge of sciences within the government, and Education Minister Jiang Nanjiang.

#### LARGE OILFIELD REPORTEDLY FOUND IN CANADA

OW060930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Ottawa, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Oil exploration in Newfoundland's Grand Banks, off the coast of Newfoundland, Canada, shows that the area has an estimated oil reserves of at least ten billion barrels and potential gas reserves of more than 15 trillion cubic feet, and the Hibernia exploratory well is "by far Canada's most prolific discovery ever."

This was announced by R.H. Carlyle, senior vice-president of Gulf (Gulf Canada Resources Incorporated), at a 2-day conference on resource management held here recently.

He indicated at the conference that the Hibernia test well in the area will tap between one billion and two billion barrels of oil itself. This indicated a probable production capacity in excess of 20,000 barrels a day, he said. He claimed that the Grand Banks alone may represent the largest oilfields ever found in the world.

The past largest oil discovery in Canada's history was the Pembina field in Alberta during the 1950's.



I. 6 Oct 80

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

K 1

BEIJING TO TAIWAN: U.S.-TAIWAN AGREEMENT SCORED

OW051742 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] An agreement signed in Washington on 3 October between the American Institute in Taiwan and the Taiwan Coordination Council for North American Affairs provides diplomatic privileges for Taiwan's unofficial organizations in the United States. This is an open violation of the principles for the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States.

The American Institute in Taiwan and the Taiwan Coordination Council for North American Affairs are unofficial organizations formed by the United States and Taiwan after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States for the purpose of handling trade, commerce and other matters among the peoples. They have no authority to offer each other privileges that can only be accorded to diplomats.

When asked about this matter by a XINHUA correspondent, State Department officials used the Taiwan Relations Act as the pretext for the U.S. Government's support of this agreement. However, the Taiwan Relations Act itself runs counter to the joint communique on the establishment of the diplomatic relations between China and the United States. Besides, it is a U.S. domestic law. How can it be made a legal basis for handling Sino-American relations?

Meanwhile, it is reported that on 22 September the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill approving the sale of five naval vessels to Taiwan. Such actions on the part of the United States seriously hurt the feelings of the Chinese people. The Chinese people are watching further developments with indignation.

PRC MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS OFFER HELP TO TAIWAN GROUP

OW041310 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Mountaineering Association today offered to help the Taiwanese mountaineers who are planning to scale Mt Gomolangma from the Nepalese side.

Shi Zhanchun, vice-president of the association and head of the first expedition to conquer the world's highest peak from the north side in 1960, said: "Our Taiwan compatriots are welcome to the data we collected on the 1960 expedition and on the second successful Chinese expedition in 1975."

If the Taiwan team wants to climb from the north side in future, he said, the mainland mountaineers will also give them support facilities. He invited the Taiwan climbers to either write to the association or send a representative. Shi Zhanchun said his association hoped there would be more contacts between climbers in Taiwan and on the mainland.

The association said today that many foreign expeditions have asked to climb Mt Gomolangma from the north side and a full timetable has been arranged up to 1985. "However, if our Taiwan compatriots want to climb the peak from the north side," said Shi Zhanchun, "we will do all we can to fit them in and provide them with support facilities."

## VICE MINISTER CRITICIZED AT NATIONAL CPPCC SESSION

HK040146 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 4 Oct 80 p 1

[By Victor Su]

[Text] Lavish trips to Hong Kong and questionable business connections in the colony have brought criticism for a Beijing vice minister. The conduct of the vice minister of chemical industry, Mr Yang Yibang, was brought up for criticism at a recent annual session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Council in Beijing.

A prominent and much respected leader of the Hong Kong leftwing community, who is also a member of the CPPCC made the disclosure here yesterday after returning from China. He preferred not to be identified.

The first allegation was made by a vice minister of culture, Mr Situ Huimin, about a trip by Mr Yang to Hong Kong last year when he made contact with a handbag and luggage trading company owned by Southeast Asian interests. Instead of staying in official quarters, Mr Yang stayed in a tourist hotel and was entertained lavishly even "beyond the normal luxury" at the expense of the trading company. According to Mr Situ this company went on to benefit by \$5 million in "extra profit" in the first Chinese contract for chemical products.

Mr Situ's allegations made last year, were ignored as Mr Yang was said to have been protected by his mentor, Vice Premier Kang Shien and his peer, Beijing Mayor Lin Hujia who took over the mayorship from Mr Wu De 2 years ago, according to local sources. Mr Yang, who is also general manager of Yanshan Chemical Products Plant, formerly the East Is Red chemical plant, arranged to confer on his Hong Kong associate the title of honorary adviser. He also traveled frequently to Hong Kong, Japan and Western Europe with officials of the local firm, arranging various deals.

At the CPPCC session, Mr Yang was also accused of having approached a Belgian bank while in Brussels recently, to arrange a loan. But the bank turned down his request when Ambassador Kang Maozhao was contacted and said he had no knowledge of Mr Yang's presence in Belgium. Mr Kang made a full report of the incident to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Although Mr Yang's case was covered up, Vice Premier Kang Shien was given "demerit first grade" disciplinary punishment for his part in the recent Bohai No 2 oil rig disaster.

Meanwhile, Mr Lin has also come under fire for alleged "incompetence and mismanagement of municipal affairs."

The "Yang Affair" was also brought up at the recent National People's Congress and the CPPCC members demanded a full investigation of all allegations by judicial authorities, the sources said. Mr Yang was a junior technical in the ministry before the Cultural Revolution and was said to have been an active leader of the Red Guards movement, the sources said. He was promoted rapidly, and reached the rank of vice minister in June 1978.

AFP: MOTION TO CHANGE ANTHEM CRITICISM OF MAO

OW051326 Hong Kong AFP in English 1034 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (AFP)--The Chinese parliament has been asked to change the wording of the country's national anthem, which calls on the people to "march forever under the banner of Mao Zedong."

NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, reporting last month's debates in the National Assembly, said a motion called for the restoration of the original words of the anthem, which were changed in 1978. Observers said the motion was an indirect criticism of Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, who was responsible for the change. A close collaborator of Hua, Zhang Pinghua, headed the special committee of the party propaganda department which wrote the new words.

The current anthem, which in fact has never been sung in public, ends with the words, "let us march, forever waving the banner of Mao Zedong." Observers noted that this was no longer in line with the current process of "de-Maoisation", including the removal of his portraits from almost all public places. The author of the original anthem, Tian Han, who died as a result of "persecution" during the Cultural Revolution, was also posthumously rehabilitated last year.

Another song praising Mao may also have its words modified if the suggestions of a literary review are adopted. The review DUSHU, pointed out that the revolutionary hymn "The East Is Red", broadcast by China's first artificial satellite launched in April, 1970, described Mao as the national "saviour" and was thus in contradiction with a more venerable communist anthem, the "Internationale", which proclaims there is no supreme saviour.

#### FOREIGN LEADERS CONGRATULATE ZHAO ZIYANG

OWO41250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1226 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Leaders of four more countries have sent messages to Zhao Ziyang, congratulating him on his assumption of premiership of the Chinese State Council.

They are: Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the State Council and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Samora Moises Machel, president of FRELIMO party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique; Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice of the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco; and Bruno Kreisky, chancellor of the Republic of Austria.

In his message, the Mozambican president said: "We express our sincere vows that the tradition of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our peoples and countries will further consolidate for mutual benefit and for the reinforcement of the world anti-imperialist front."

The Moroccan prime minister pointed out in his message: "I am convinced that under your leadership, the Chinese Government will guide your great country onto the road of still greater prosperity and will continue to work for preserving world peace and establishing a better understanding among various countries.

"I would like to avail myself of this happy occasion to convey to you the resolve of the government of His Majesty King Hassan II to promote the close and friendly relations between our two countries and to further strengthen the ties of cooperation for the benefit of our peoples."

#### GREETINGS ON CHINA'S NATIONAL DAY CONTINUE

OWO31636 Beijing XINHUA in English 1617 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese leaders continued to receive messages of greetings yesterday from state and government leaders of a number of countries on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

I. 6 Oct 80

L 3

PRC  
NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Those who sent messages are the presidents of the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Republic of Benin, the Republic of Djibouti, the People's Republic of Mozambique, the Republic of Seychelles, the Republic of Kenya, the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros, the People's Republic of the Congo, the Republic of Upper Volta, the United States of Mexico, the Republic of Peru, the Republic of Finland, and the Republic of Portugal; the King of Jordan; the amir of the State of Qatar; the head of state of the Republic of Liberia; the consuls and the secretary of state for foreign affairs of the Republic of San Marino; and the prime ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo and the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland also sent messages.

#### More Greetings Come In

OW041800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1645 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--State and government leaders of a number of countries in the past days sent messages to Chinese leaders, congratulating them on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Those who sent messages are: Kenan Evren, head of state and president of the National Security Council of the Republic of Turkey; 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia; Seyni Kountche, head of State of Niger; Moussa Traore, president of the Republic of Mali; Luiz Cabral, president of the State Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Luis Herrera Campins, president of the Republic of Venezuela; Henk R. Chin-a-sen, president of the Republic of Suriname; and Ellis Clarke, president of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

#### Embassies Hold Receptions

OW031632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Additional reports were received today from the Chinese embassies in 13 Latin American and nine other countries telling of receptions given on September 30 and October 1 in celebration of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

Surinamese President and Premier Henk Chin-a-Sen, Guyanan President Arthur Chung, Governor-general of Barbados Deighton Ward, Governor-general of Jamaica Florizel Glasspole, Acting President of Trinidad and Tobago Wahid Ali and Peruvian First Vice President Fernando Schwalb were present at the Chinese Embassy receptions in their respective countries.

The other embassies included those in Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Mexico, Chile, Cuba, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Niger, Rwanda, Equatorial Guinea, Cape Verde, Iceland and Libya.

#### More Receptions Held

OW041843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese embassies in Ghana, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Djibouti, Argentina, Luxembourg and Iceland held receptions recently to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.



The Chinese consulate in Zanzibar, general consulates in San Francisco and Houston of the United States and the Chinese Permanent Delegation to the United Nations held receptions for the same purpose. Secretary-general of the United Nations Kurt Waldheim, President of the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg Leon Bollendorf, Prime Minister of Iceland Gunnar Thoroddsen and Djibouti Prime Minister Gourad Hamadou Barkat Hamadou attended the receptions.

#### Further Embassy Parties

OW060317 Beijing XINHUA in English 0254 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese embassies in the Yemen Arab Republic, Oman, Argentina and Laos held receptions on September 30 or October 1 to mark the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

#### Overseas Chinese in Burma Celebrate

OW032330 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 2 Oct 80

[Text] Rangoon, 2 Oct (XINHUA)--The Overseas Chinese in Burma held a meeting in Rangoon yesterday to warmly celebrate the 31st anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. This meeting took place as the patriotic united front among the Overseas Chinese in Burma continues to develop. Over 350 representatives of the Overseas Chinese from all walks of life attended the meeting.

In his speech, Lin Chenglong, who presided over the meeting, hoped that all the Overseas Chinese in Burma will further contribute to the return of Taiwan to the motherland and to the development of friendly relations between China and Burma.

Also attending the meeting were Chen Mo, councilor of the Chinese Embassy in Burma, a number of Burmese friends of Chinese extraction and some Burmese officials.

#### AMITY ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT LEAVES FOR JAPAN

OW041559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1525 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Wang Bingnan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, left here for Japan by plane today. He and his party will participate in the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of Sinseisakuza Theatre.

#### RADIO REPORTS ON LIFE IN HEKOU ON VIETNAMESE BORDER

OW041042 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Report by station correspondent: "What One Sees and Hears in Hekou"]

[Excerpts] Not long ago, I came to Hekou, Yunnan Province, to gather news. I am deeply impressed by this heroic border town in the southern frontier of the motherland. The place is filled with vigor and vitality everywhere.

Lao Cai, across the river from Hekou, is Vietnam's bridgehead for opposing and invading China. There, a scene of desolation meets the eye on every side and a gloomy atmosphere prevails. People told me the following story:

There is a wall on the waterfront of Lao Cai which one can see clearly from the Hekou railway station. One day a huge poster written in Chinese appeared on the wall: "The Chinese Government authorities have undermined the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people."

This clumsy lie to call back white and confuse right and wrong aroused great indignation among soldiers and civilians in Hekou. They all condemned the Vietnamese authorities for such despicable behavior. A few days later, however, the poster was changed to read: "The Vietnamese Government authorities have undermined the friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people." Seeing the changed poster, the soldiers and civilians in Hekou said with feeling: "The eyes of the people in Lao Cai are discerning."

Strolling on the streets in Hekou, I have the feeling that this border town is actually carrying on construction while remaining prepared against war. Early in the morning, teams of soldiers and civilians equipped with both weapons and tools begin to build roads in the mountains. Before dawn, men and women rubber plantation workers, guns slung over their shoulders and knives in their hands, arrive at the rubber plantations in the mountains to tap rubber. After nightfall, truckloads of vegetables and fruits are delivered to the county seat, and, escorted by fully armed militiamen; the train from Kunming arrives in Hekou on time. Frontier guards at their sentry posts vigilantly watch the enemy's moves.

(Kong Qingwei), secretary of the county party committee, told me: Since the victory of the defensive counterattack by our frontier guards and civilians against Vietnamese aggression, the Vietnamese authorities have not given up their hegemonist ambitions. Vietnamese troops have never ceased raiding and harassing Hekou. They are carrying out provocative activities and making trouble almost daily. Vietnamese troops have killed our truck drivers and wounded our civilians on the Chinese side of the Red River. They have attacked our trains, raided our warehouses and blown up our pumping stations along the Nanxi River. Although nearby Lao Cai is as still as a dead city, behind broken walls the evil muzzles of the aggressors' artillery pieces and rifles are still aimed at our government offices, schools, hospitals and civilian homes. In the face of the reckless activities of the Vietnamese regional hegemonists, the soldiers and civilians in Hekou stand in combat readiness and are prepared at all times to fight back at any enemy who dares to invade.

#### CONFERENCE DISCUSSES WATER CONSERVATION; WAN LI ATTENDS

OW051830 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1210 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--It is essential to act strictly in accordance with the natural and economic laws and vigorously raise the economic results of the investments in the construction of water conservation projects. This is the principle put forth by the recently concluded conference of the directors of water conservation departments (and bureaus) which must be implemented for future water conservation construction projects.

In the course of the conference, Wan Li, vice premier of the state council, received all the participants and talked with them.

The conference discussed the role of water conservation in the national economy, reviewed the experiences in water control of the past 30 years and studied the guiding principle and tasks for water conservation construction during the period for readjusting the national economy and for reforming the measures in the future. In the past 30 years, the state and the people have used enormous manpower, material and financial resources in water conservation construction, and the results are obvious. The existing water conservation facilities have gradually brought normal floods and drought under control and basically insured the development of industrial and agricultural production and the safety of cities and villages. Simultaneously, they have developed irrigation, power generation, waterway transportation, livestock raising and other undertakings and provided water for industries, cities and villages. The total acreage of irrigated land has reached 710 million mu, and grain output from irrigated land totals two-thirds of the total national grain production.

The conference pointed out that errors were made in water conservation construction which caused losses and waste. The conference analyzed the subjective and objective causes for the errors and held that, with regard to the actual construction, it is fundamentally important to pay close attention to science, act in accordance with natural and economic laws, obtain the maximum economic results at minimum cost and foresee and prevent possible side effects.

The conference stressed that all localities should thoroughly study past experiences and lessons, continue to criticize the ultra-left line and do a good job in water conservation construction.

The guiding principles raised by the conference for water conservation construction in the period of readjustment are "to insure consecutive construction, fill in the gaps to complete a chain of construction projects, strengthen operations and management, be efficient in the construction projects, have a firm hold on the basic work, enhance the scientific level and prepare well for future development." The key to water conservation construction should be the full use of existing construction projects. The outstanding problem in the water conservation is that the capital construction frontline is too broad, and thus basic work and management lag behind. The conference said it is necessary to narrow the capital construction frontline, to insure the consecutive construction of the existing projects and to fill in the gaps so as to complete a chain of construction projects. It is necessary to push small-scale water conservation construction projects that communes and production brigades are able to undertake, to vigorously strengthen project management, and to gradually establish a management system for construction projects so water conservation construction projects can produce still greater results.

#### Wan Li Speech

OW060336 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1153 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--Subjective decision-making, arbitrary and impractical directions, and disregard of economic results in the building of water conservancy projects must not continue, Wan Li, vice premier of the State Council, pointed out in his speech at a recent national conference of water conservancy departments and bureau directors.

He called on all localities to conscientiously sum up experience and lessons, to act according to the principles of science and to continue doing a good job in building water conservancy projects.

- Wan Li said: We have made tremendous achievements in building water conservancy projects over the past 30 years and must continue to do so. The investment in water conservancy projects and the expenditures for agriculture over the past 30 years total more than 76 billion yuan, which does not include the funds raised by communes and production brigades and teams themselves for these purposes. By contributing large amounts of manpower, material and financial resources, the state, communes and production brigades and teams have achieved remarkable results. In flood control, for instance, drainage has improved and 2.3 million motor-pumper wells have been sunk. As a result, 700 million mu of farmland have been brought under irrigation.

Water conservancy projects have played a very important role in agricultural development. The country's annual total grain output in the initial postliberation period was only 220 billion jin, and it has now reached 660 billion jin. We have also made remarkable achievements in supplying water for industrial use and for the people's daily use.

However, there have been shortcomings and mistakes made in building water conservancy projects. A considerable number of mistakes have been caused by following of the ultra-leftist line or "left"--deviationist ideals. The Shanxi Provincial Water Conservancy Bureau should not be held responsible for Xiyang County's project for "diversion of water from the west to the east." Water conservancy departments cannot bear such important responsibility.

He said: Water conservancy departments also have their own shortcomings and mistakes, particularly in construction or management. He held that the general problems are subjectivism, arbitrary and impractical directions and failure to act according to the principles of economics and natural science. Practical experience has shown that fairly good results can be achieved by observance of the principles of economics and natural science, respect for and inclusion of the opinions of scientists and technicians, serious study and investigation and the use of capital construction procedures. Otherwise, one will get half the results with twice the effort or even cause very great waste.

Wan Li said: Water conservancy departments should also make long-term plans. First, they should make surveys so that they can acquaint themselves with water resources, geological conditions, climate, hydrology, economic geography and so forth. Second, they should persistently build in a comprehensive way by including irrigation works, hydropower and shipping. Third, projects must be built according to capital construction procedures and the law of construction and must achieve the maximum economic results with the minimum investment.

On what we should do in water conservancy in the near future, Wan Li said: We should investigate in a down-to-earth manner and promptly suspend projects that should be suspended. The designs of projects that are to be continued should be reexamined. During this coming year, complete irrigation network projects should also be examined, and it should be determined which networks will be lined and the order and manner of the linkup. Existing projects should also be rebuilt and strengthened.

He particularly stressed: While strengthening the scientific management of completed projects, we must exercise strict control over new projects in the near future. The state has sustained financial deficits, and the investment in water conservancy projects cannot be increased. He suggested that the investments in water conservancy projects be concentrated and not be sprinkled like pepper over large areas. After this conference, we must act strictly according to natural and economic laws and must not invest in any projects that lack potential.

#### FANG YI SPEAKS AT RALLY ON TRAINING IN LIBERAL ARTS

OW031544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang Yi today called on universities to train more people specializing in economics, management and law as well as in democracy, youth, women and other social problems in order to meet the needs of modernization.

He was speaking at a rally at the capital indoor stadium this afternoon in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the China People's University, a comprehensive university that trains people in Marxist theory, economic management and political education and law.



He said: "An acute shortage of personnel is keenly felt in all fields of endeavour. Whether China will be able to train such personnel in their millions in the next five to ten years is a matter of great importance that concerns the success of the four modernizations.

"Socialist modernization needs all kinds of people. It does not only need a large number of people in liberal arts, but also needs people in science and engineering agriculture and medicine. For a long time, there have been few people studying economics, management and law as well as such social problems as population, youth and women." Vice-premier Fang Yi said that the China People's University shoulders the important and glorious tasks of training people in these fields.

More than 14,000 teachers and students from China People's University attended this afternoon's rally together with 6,000 alumni in Beijing including some of the most famous figures in modern China's literature and art. The university, new China's first university of social sciences, was founded on October 3, 1950. Its predecessors, set up in Communist Party-led base areas before nationwide liberation in 1949, were North Shenxi College in 1937, North China Associated University in 1939, North University in 1945 and North China University in 1948. They trained more than 60,000 people in politics, culture and art, who played a useful role in promoting the nationwide liberation and carrying out revolutionary activities in liberated areas.

From 1950 up to the Cultural Revolution in 1966, People's University graduated more than 65,000 people. They have made important contributions to the development of culture, education and the national economy. After a dozen years of suspension, the school reopened in 1978. Now it enrolls 2,500 students at its main campus in northwest Beijing and 2,200 students at branch schools. The university has also sent more than 200 teachers to 24 provinces, cities and autonomous regions to run short-term classes of work at other schools.

Vice-Premier Fang Yi hoped that the China People's University would make new and still greater contributions to the modernization of socialist China.

Cheng Fangwu, the 84-year-old president of the university, said students must work hard and study the new circumstances and new problems encountered in modernization.

Also present at the meeting were Li Weihai, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and deputy president of the former North Shenxi College, and Jiang Nanxiang, minister of education.

At the end of the rally, a chorus of some 200 alumni including noted composers, conductors, professors and singers presented songs of the revolutionary war years and some old dancers performed folk dances of that period which gave the people a touch of the school life in the old days. Students union of the school also organized a sports meet and a memorial exhibition in celebration of the school's founding.

#### NATIONAL AIRLINE SUSPENDS EUROPE, ETHIOPIA FLIGHTS

OW031035 Paris AFP in English 1014 GMT 3 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 3 Oct (AFP)--The Chinese national airline CAAC has suspended all its flights to Europe because of the Gulf war, airline sources said today. All CAAC (Civil Aviation Administration of China) flights to Paris, Frankfurt and Zurich have been stopped since the start of the war between Iraq and Iran because their air routes used by China passed through the war zone. The sources said that flights to the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa had also been cancelled for the same reason.

## RENMIN RIBAO REPORTS ON NAVAL SUPPLY SHIPS

HK040308 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 80 p 1

[Reports: "China's First Batch of Oceangoing Supply Ships Completed and in Use"]

[Text] China has self-reliantly developed its first 10,000-ton class oceangoing supply ships and handed them over to the navy. This marks a new development in China's marine security guarding forces.

In the past, China had no oceangoing supply ships, and many warships had to return to port for replenishment after a short period at sea. The successful development of the oceangoing supply ships has provided a new ocean supply method for the navy's oceangoing activities. The supply ships can accompany combat vessels and supply them at sea, thus greatly increasing the warships' combat radius and marine capabilities. It is precisely because we had supply ships that our fleet was able to take a "flying" leap into the South Pacific and successfully fulfill its ocean escort task in connection with the carrier rocket tests.

These supply ships were built by the Chinese people working in the spirit of self-reliance.

## BEIJING WANBAO ALLEGORICAL ARTICLE ON DEATH OF YUE FEI

HK031039 Beijing WANBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Wu Zhao [0702 2507]: "We Should Get Zhao Gou To Kneel Down, Too"]

[Text] It is reported that the Yue Fei tomb near Xihu has been renovated. This is something that Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their clique would never have expected. They thought that after they criticized Yue Fei, the final judgment on Yue Fei would have been passed and people would forget about Qin Gui. However, it is absolutely impossible for people not to talk about this historic case of right and wrong. As soon as the hazy sky cleared up again, Qin Gui again knelt before Yue Fei.

Aside from my delight in hearing the news, I suddenly feel that there should be one more person kneeling before Yue Fei.

The impression I got from my history class when I was a child and from later trips to Xihu was that Qin Gui killed Yue Fei. Later, I happened to browse through some history books and felt that aside from Qin Gui, there was another principal villain, the Gaozong emperor of the Song Dynasty, Zhao Gou.

When formidable enemies were threatening the border, there were two possible, contradictory courses of action: war or peace. Once the capitulationist line of the Gaozong emperor, Zhao Gou was set, naturally, the officials around him became capitulationists like Qin Gui. Sending someone to Ligang to execute Yue Fei was but an inevitable outcome of this chosen course. Before, I could not understand why Qin Gui dared to kill a high official like Yue Fei on groundless charges. Later, I understood. Qin Gui succeeded in doing so because of the backing of Zhao Gou.

In early 1150, military officer Shi Quan made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of Qin Gui. He was arrested and Qin Gui personally interrogated him. Shi Quan said: "The whole country regards the Jin Dynasty as an enemy. You alone want to surrender to the Jin Dynasty. I want to kill you." Shi Quan's statement was only partially right. It was true that Qin Gui wanted to surrender to the Jin Dynasty, but it was not only Qin Gui who wanted to do so at that time. Even if Shi Quan succeeded in killing Qin Gui, as long as Zhao Gou was still there, there would be other Qin Gui.

In October 1155, Qin Gui, who had done so much evil during his lifetime, finally died of illness. As soon as he died, there was a popular uproar. People all pointed out the crimes of Qin Gui. However, Gaozong went ahead and conferred the posthumous title of Prince of Shen on him and granted a tablet to be erected at the approach to his tomb. The inscription on the tablet read: "Great contribution in policymaking; great virtue of loyalty." He was regarded as a great, "faithful and virtuous person."

At that time, some people also had the wrong impression that once Qin Gui died, the capitulationist line of the southern Song Dynasty would change. An advanced scholar, Liang Xun submitted a memorial to the court on resisting the Jin Dynasty. As a result, he was exiled to a place more than 1,000 li away. To suppress the forces in favor of resistance, the emperor issued an edict explaining that capitulation to the Jin Dynasty was his idea. It would not change because of the death of Qin Gui. Facts proved that when Gaozong was still in power, Yue Fei's case of injustice was not rehabilitated with the death of Qin Gui.

Then, where did the belief that Qin Gui killed Yu Fei come from? From the southern Song Dynasty. At that time, Zhao Gou was the emperor. In the feudal society where "the subject is strictly subservient to the sovereign" and where it was taboo to even mention the name of the emperor, to talk about the crime of the emperor would of course be an outrageous heresy. Therefore, the good name of Yue Fei was only rehabilitated during the time of Xiaozong. There was even a move to worship Yue Fei and repudiate Qin Gui during the reign of Ningzong. However, when talking about the murder of Yue Fei, people only mentioned Qin Gui and dared not point their accusing finger higher.

Naturally, that was in the feudal society. In our socialist state, there should be no taboos. We must restore the real features of history and tell the students and youth that both Zhao Gou and Qin Gui killed Yue Fei.

We must get Zhao Gou to kneel down before Yue Fei's grave.

RENMIN RIBAO DECRIES PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM

HK040243 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 80 p 8

[Article by Zhang Yuwen (1728 5124 3306): "The Patriarchal System and Controlling the Patriarch"]

[Text] In his article "The Great Location," Comrade Xiao Ke recalled a past event: In autumn 1931, when Comrade Mao Zetan and several others were holding a conversation, he mentioned an argument he had had with Comrade Mao Zedong: "On one occasion when I was discussing a problem with my elder brother, he did not agree with my views, nor did I agree with his. We then got into an argument, and he wanted to beat me because he could not convince me. I asked him, does the Red Army beat people? At that he had no alternative but to refrain from beating me." In April 1959, when speaking at a meeting on inner-party democratic life, comrade Mao Zedong also mentioned this incident: "I too have many antiquated concepts. For instance, once I was arguing about some question with my younger brother Mao Zetan, he would not agree with my views, and since I would not convince him, I wanted to beat him. He asked me then and there: 'How can you beat people?' Later, when disgressing about me to some people, he said: 'Does the Communist Party practice patriarchal law or party law? Can I beat someone if I don't agree with him? If it is the patriarchal law that is in operation, he can, as my elder brother, beat me if my parents are not present....'"

Those "old concepts" that Comrade Mao Zedong admitted to were none other than the remnants of the feudal ideology of the patriarchal system. Comrade Mao Zedong put forward a serious question here to us, that of eliminating the influence of feudal ideology.

Our China is styled an ancient civilization, and this of course is a source of pride, but it is also a fact that feudal ideology is long standing and well established with deep roots. Many comrades in the party, including old comrades who have taken part in revolution for many years, still retain certain feudal things in their minds in various ways. An example of this is exercise of patriarchal leadership in the party. Our party naturally advocates implementing party law, which means advocating full democracy in the party, but due to the influence of feudalism, certain leaders always unconsciously take the "patriarchal law" into the party, and even such a revolutionary as Comrade Mao Zedong was unable to avoid this at times. There are times when this patriarchal type of leadership develops to a very serious degree. Even today, certain "patriarchs" in the party are fond of "singing solos" and do not like singing in the collective "choir."



They are fond of having the individual final say in deciding important matters and do not like bringing democracy into play and holding collective discussions; they are fond of listening to flattery but do not like to hear dissenting views; when they do hear such views, although they do not "beat" people, they like to use an elder's powers to "put pressure on them" or else stick labels on them, hit them with cudgels, or deal blows in revenge and make them wear "small shoes."

How should we go about controlling those "patriarchs" who like exercising "patriarchal law" in the party? The method used by Comrade Mao Zetan was quite good, that is, to ask questions then and there, give tit for tat, and launch an active ideological struggle. Facts have proven that so long as you stand up to them, most "patriarchs" will "find themselves at a loss" and will come to their senses and put things right. The worst thing to do is to politely let them have their way; the more you do this, the more awe-inspiring they will become, and once the momentum has been created, losses will be caused and it will be difficult to reverse the situation. Much pain is also caused to the patriarchs themselves, and it is inevitable that some of them will want to sing the opera "The Tyrant Parts From the Concubine." This can only be harmful without any benefit at all. It needs to be pointed out that although certain comrades are very unhappy over the patriarchal leadership system in which the individual has the final say, they only harbor misgivings within themselves or else voice their discontent behind people's backs; they keep silent when face to face or at a meeting. This imperceptibly encourages the spirit of those "patriarchs" and allows them to develop the erroneous notion that they are always right. In the course of time, the party's work style is ruined. We have indeed suffered enough from this. Today we are summing up experiences and have also promulgated the "guiding principles." This helps to eliminate the influence of the patriarchal system. Certain "patriarchs" should spontaneously observe the restraints of the party constitution and the "guiding principles." As for those people who are bent on having their own way and persistently follow a patriarchal work style, we should rely on everyone to control them and to do so ceaselessly; the best thing is to enforce discipline on them.

#### WORKERS CONGRESSES SET UP IN INDUSTRIAL CITIES

OW060832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--The workers congress, a way to develop socialist democracy and improve economic management, has been established generally in big and medium-sized enterprises in many Chinese industrial cities since the holding of the Ninth Trade Union Congress in 1978.

According to the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, four-fifths of Shanghai's industrial and transport enterprises have set up or revived the workers congress, as have 80 percent of Beijing's state-owned enterprises. In the port city of Tianjin, 90 percent of the big and medium-sized enterprises, and in northeast China's Harbin and Qiqihar, 90 percent of the city-run enterprises, all have workers congresses.

Democratic election of workshop directors, section chiefs and shift and group heads has been carried out in many places. Election of plant directors and managers has also been tried out in some enterprises. Such elections have ensured the workers' right to manage enterprises. A number of enterprises have mobilized the workers to expose contradictions in work and raise useful suggestions to solve problems in management and production through calling workers congresses.

Such congresses represent an initial step to ensure the workers' rights to supervise the leaders and staff members. In many enterprises the workers congress has already played an important role in fighting bureaucracy as well as feudal patriarchal and privilege-seeking tendencies.



At present, workers congress has not yet become an authoritative organization for managing the enterprise and the system is still being improved, said a leader of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. It was necessary to solve all the existing problems through further experimentation, he said. He recommended reforming the present system of leadership in the enterprises and separating the party from the administration so as to make the workers congress a decisive organization of power. The functions and powers of the workers congress are to be made clearer so that the congress has the right to discuss and determine important issues. The organizational system and work of the congress are to be improved in order to systematize democratic management of the enterprise.

#### XINHUA INTERVIEWS JURIST ON MARRIAGE LAW, DIVORCE

OWO50252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--China's revised marriage law, which comes into effect next January, "has a more definite paragraph on divorce which reflects women's growing economic independence and position in the family," Li Cheng, head of the Civil Court of the Beijing Higher People's Court, said today.

It stipulates that "in cases of complete alienation of mutual affection, and when mediation has failed, divorce should be granted." The old marriage law, adopted in 1950, says that "in case such mediation fails, the court shall render a verdict without delay." This "verdict" might or might not be to give permission for divorce. The city court anticipates a rise in divorce, Li Cheng told XINHUA in an interview today.

Divorce suits account for 40 percent of civil cases heard in Beijing from January to July this year. Of the 2,131 applications for divorce handled by Beijing courts in this period, 1,208 resulted in divorce. The rest were withdrawn after court mediation.

An analysis by court staff of divorces in the Chaoyang District in East Beijing, where the rate is average for the capital, shows that of the 397 divorce suits handled last year, 50 cited maltreatment, 66 mentioned a third party, 77 lack of mutual understanding, 31 political reasons, 48 mental disorders of physiological defects, and 115 constant quarrels between mothers-in-law and daughters-in-law or over financial matters. Ten others fell outside these categories. Altogether, 221 couples were granted divorces.

In general, court mediation is appreciated but there are also complaints that mediation makes divorce "difficult." Li Cheng, who is 54, said that "since marriage is based on mutual affection, freedom of marriage also implies freedom of divorce. Mediation is to help husband and wife reach a better understanding of their troubles and find a solution best for the family and the children.

"Our society holds itself responsible for protecting the rights and interests of women, children and the aged, but the society cannot force affection on people." To counter the old feudal marriage system, Li Cheng said, the marriage law adopted in 1950 gave legal protection to women's freedom of choice in marriage for the first time in Chinese history. There followed a remarkable rise in divorce between 1950 and 1953 in Beijing. The rate dropped steadily in the following decade but it rose again the the "Cultural Revolution".

Li Cheng also mentioned the frivolous attitude toward matrimony among some of the young people who feel no social or moral responsibility, and the effect of promotion, enrollment in colleges and other abrupt changes in life.

The new law, as in the old law, stresses that the husband is not allowed to apply for a divorce when his wife is pregnant or within one year after child birth, that the blood ties between parents and children do not end with the divorce of the parents, who continue to have the right and duty to rear and educate their children, that when the spouse of a member of the armed forces on active service insists on divorce, consent must be obtained from the member concerned.

#### WOMEN'S MAGAZINE PROVIDES INFORMATION ON MARRIAGE

OW060722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0708 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--A national women's magazine has taken a pioneering step in providing China's young people with information about marriage and family life. In a supplement entitled "Marriage", the magazine "Women of China" explains the Chinese marriage law, criticizes feudal marriage customs and offers candid advice for young people.

The first part of the supplement carries the full text of the new marriage law, followed by an explanation in simple language. The law was adopted by the National People's Congress in September and will come into effect in January 1981.

In a section on family relations, the supplement emphasizes the need to fight such feudal customs as parents arranging marriages and demanding large sums as a condition for marriage. It also deals with the factors that contribute to a stable marriage, such as mutual love and respect as the proper relation between husband and wife and the duty of the married couples toward their parents and in-laws.

Under the section entitled "With Our Very Best Wishes", the supplement advises young people on subjects rarely touched on in public in China--such as what to expect on the wedding night, how to practice birth control, the husband's responsibility in family planning, the proper age for marriage, and the implications of late marriages on child-birth.

"Women of China" has already sent out 900,000 copies of the supplement and hopes to distribute 1,300,000-1,500,000 copies among Chinese women and young people.

#### PAPER CALLS FOR CORRECTLY JUDGING YOUNG PEOPLE

OW041236 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Zhu Zhenglin, a 33-year-old young man from Guizhou Province who had no regular work in the past fourteen years was recently accepted by Beijing University as a research student in its Foreign Philosophy Research Institute, CHINA YOUTH NEWS reported today, although he had only a middle school education.

Beside this news report, the paper also carried an editorial on how to judge young people and Zhu Zhenglin's letter of appeal because the university first rejected him.

This summer Zhu Zhenglin took the examination for research student in philosophy and got excellent marks. Beijing University decided to accept him but wished to have a personal interview.

What they learned from the interview shocked them and after long debates and discussions, the university revoked its decision of admission. The points that were against Zhu Zhenglin were that his father had been once a reactionary but was later pardoned, that Zhu Zhenglin had served a five-year prison term and in the late 60's together with other students had stolen (or "taken away" as he saw their act in the circumstances then) three thousand books. Also, he was called a liar because he had not put these facts in the application form.

Learning that he was rejected by the university not because of his marks but because of his background, Zhu Zhenglin appealed to the "China Youth News", a national paper for youth, and came to Beijing to present his side of the story. In his letter to the paper, Zhu Zhenglin related his experiences in the years of chaos. At the start of the "Cultural Revolution" he was marked a target because of his family and his love of foreign books. He was 19 then and was studying at the Guizhou Mechanical Engineering School. From then on he became a wanderer doing odd jobs. Rejected by society, in his desperation he stole books to read. In 1970, his small study group was labelled a reactionary group and he was imprisoned, but in 1978 the group was cleared.

Zhu Zhenglin cried out to society to look fairly at his past and his shortcomings. He said his generation is not a lost generation of young people. In spite of what they had been through in the years of chaos, young people were still full of hope and aspirations and were trying hard to be a part of society's advance. These efforts should be taken into account. He said he was not a liar because he told his interviewers without reservation everything about himself, things he could not have explained fully in the brief application form, knowing society's strong prejudice against young people like him.

The editorial in the "China Youth News" said that Zhu Zhenglin's case showed that more talented young people would be discovered if people opened their eyes and hearts more. Everyone has his good and bad points. The question was how to judge them. It is time that society looked at young people correctly, allowing them to make mistakes and valuing their efforts to correct them.

#### ARTISTS ON IMPROVING LEADERSHIP OVER CULTURAL AFFAIRS

OW040816 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--Two readers from Beijing stated in a letter to the PEOPLE'S DAILY that the current system of leading literature and art in China has reached the point where no further advance is possible without reform. Prominent cinema and theater people have echoed the theme since the letter was published in the paper two weeks ago. The paper devotes a whole page today to the summaries of the speeches by seven participants in a panel discussion held by the paper on September 23.

The two readers, Fu You and Ma Xiuqing, put the question this way in their letter: Literature and art require personal creativeness and allow for a variety of personal tastes, so "How can the method of overconcentration be used in the production of literary and art works, with a few people deciding for millions what is fit and what is not fit to be read or seen?" They proposed a number of areas for further discussion. Among them are: What is the proper way for the Communist Party and the government to strengthen and improve leadership over literature and art? How should party and government departments charged with this responsibility establish appropriate relations with writers and artists? Should the theatrical troupes and other cultural institutions be given a greater say in deciding their own affairs? Should a legislative act on literature and art be adopted? Should experienced younger cadres and knowledgeable cadres be added to the leading bodies?



In publishing the letter, the paper, in an editor's note, said that improving party leadership was central to encourage literature and art and that only thus could party leadership be strengthened. In anticipation of differing views, the editor's note invited leading cultural officials, artists and the general public to participate in the discussions, which the paper intends to follow up with additional letters and articles.

A scenarist from an army film studio, Huang Zong-Jiang, said at the panel discussion that bureaucracy in the field of literature and art should not be tolerated. Lan Guang, deputy president of the China Experimental Drama Theater, stressed that reforms which were going on in the economic field should be spread to the field of literature and art. Lu Jun, editor-in-chief of the magazine "Creative Writing of Cinema" said that a law was necessary to stipulate the rights and interests of the writers and artists and ensure implementation of the policy "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend". Lin Shan, a member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Film Artists Association, reviewed the work in the past three decades. He said that when the hundred flowers policy was applied art flourished and restrictions had hampered it. U Yuan, deputy president of the Central Academy of Fine Arts, spoke against manifestations of commercialism. Traditional Chinese paintings were encouraged to the neglect of other forms, since they were a good export item. Other speakers called attention to the importance of improving leadership style.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON XIANGZHOU WOOLEN MILL'S CLOSURE

HK030915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 80 p 2

[Investigation report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Jiang Xia (3068 1115): "Learn the Lesson From the Temporary Suspension of the Xiangzhou Woolen Spinning Mill"]

[Text] Construction of the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill in Zhuhai Municipality, Guangdong Province, the first of its kind to be set up under the compensation trade system, was started in 1978. The bulk of its equipment was imported from abroad and trial production began in less than a year. Generally speaking, conditions during construction, installation and trial production were good.

However, after formally starting operation, many problems were experienced in the quantity and quality of products. In output, this January the mill produced 76,000 pounds of woolen yarn (estimate at 16 counts), but after that the figure gradually fell each month. In May, production was only 60,900 pounds. In quality, 53 batches amounting to 76,000 pounds of woolen yarn produced this year were rejected as below standard by the inspections carried out by the mill itself, and there was difficulty in making delivery to the customers. Apart from this, the conversion rate into yarn was poor and waste was high. What merits attention is that this irregularity was not corrected for a long time.

There are many factors governing irregularity in production. There is the objective factor of the raw materials supply sometimes being inadequate. However, the main factor in this case was improper production management in the mill. This is glaringly manifested in: comparatively serious mechanical and equipment failures; slack labor discipline; and the policy of more pay for more work was not properly implemented. Our departments and enterprises concerned must conscientiously sum up and learn from the temporary suspension of the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill and definitely must not allow a repetition of this kind of problem.

To develop compensation trade, we must guarantee nothing will go wrong with production. This is a question of correctly implementing the foreign trade policy of the party. There are many advantages to developing compensation trade, for we can take advantage of the advanced technology and equipment introduced by foreign capital to earn foreign exchange for the state, improve the income of the locality and at the same time increase employment. Only there must be a precondition, and that is, we must earnestly follow the terms of the contract and strive to improve output and quality. [paragraph continues]



The leading members of the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill and the departments in charge expected to improve production, but production management was unable to cope. It was not until the customers terminated the supply of raw materials that they realized the need to reorganize the enterprise. This indicates that there was a gap in their thinking and understanding. Compensation trade is established on the basis of equal benefits. If irregularities permanently exist in production and the terms of the contract are not fulfilled, the principle of equal benefits will become a meaningless phrase. Merchants from Hong Kong and Macao have pointed out in their letters the serious problems in production management and product quality in the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill. This should be regarded as a good thing, for it has sounded the alarm urging the mill and the departments concerned to take a greater interest in and properly grasp the production management of the enterprise.

The equipment of the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill is superior to that of a similar mill in Macao. Why is the quantity and quality of its productions, consumption of raw materials and labor efficiency not as good as the Macao mill? An important reason is the management level of its leading members was too low and the workers lacked specialized knowledge and production skills. For example, 40 percent of the lighting installations in this mill were damaged, but for a long time nobody took any notice of the fact. Because of the lack of strict management in the wool mixing and matching operation, whole packs of raw material which should have been added were actually forgotten. Some of the machines and equipment were badly damaged due to lack of maintenance and repair and improper handling. Actually, the customers had sent experienced technicians and supervisors to this mill, but because some of the comrades lacked a modest study attitude and refused to listen to their views, these people were unable to bring their role into play. It seems that unless we smash the blind complacency and conservative habit of these comrades, it will be impossible to radically transform the features of the mill and push production forward.

Most of the workers of the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill were assigned by manpower departments and the mill had to accept them whether they were qualified or not. After entering the mill, they were assured of "an iron rice bowl." A handful of workers lacked dedication, were desultory in work and refused to follow instructions. A very small handful were guilty of serious breeches of discipline. Although they were few in number, they nevertheless disrupted normal production. Most of the workers in this mill were dissatisfied with this situation. However the mill had no power to make its own decision regarding the people employed there and no authority to deal with these unqualified people or even the very small handful of those guilty of serious breeches of discipline who refused to mend their ways after repeated education. In the recent reorganization, the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill has emphasized the necessity of strengthening ideological education. However, we must still give the enterprise greater decisionmaking power over the personnel. When the department in charge at the upper level studied the plan for reorganizing the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill, it offered some positive suggestions on giving the enterprise greater decisionmaking power over the employment of personnel. The enterprise not only has the power to promote, transfer and punish workers, but also to dismiss them. The enterprise is allowed to recruit and select its own workers, and if they are still not up to standard after training, it can also dismiss them. To further arouse the enthusiasm of the workers for production, it has also made appropriate adjustments in the proportion of total wages and output in excess of the production target to implement the policy of more pay for more work and allowed the enterprise a certain flexibility in distributing wages and bonuses. All these suggestions are good. Only in this way can we hope to basically transform the features of production in the Xiangzhou woolen spinning mill and not simply deal with immediate problems and go through the motions of reorganization.

RENMIN RIBAO URGES POPULARIZING 'AGRO-TECHNIQUES'

OW042050 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1135 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--RENMIN RIBAO today frontpages an editorial entitled: "Greater Efforts Should Be Made To Popularize Agro-Techniques." The editorial calls for greater efforts to tap the potential of scientists and technicians in order to popularize scientific and technical research results on a still wider scale and to push forward China's agricultural modernization at a faster pace in accordance with the actual conditions of China's agriculture at present.

The editorial says: In order to strive for higher farm output, we must rely on policies and science. By relying on science, it means that we must rely on our scientific and technical forces to promote a sustained growth of agricultural production. Popularization of agro-techniques represents a major link in agricultural science and technology. Only by means of popularization can the research results of agricultural science and technology become a productive force directly serving the needs of promoting agricultural production. We have popularized certain numbers of agricultural scientific research results over the past 30 years since the founding of our country which have enormously helped promote the production of grain, economic crops and animal husbandry in our country. Wheat rust, for instance, used to be a major menace to China's wheat production. But thanks to the hard work of scientists who figured out how wheat rust is disseminated and developed and popularized a high-yield and rust-resistant strain, as well as the promotion of a consolidated prevention and control method, wheat rust has, in the main, been brought under control in the major wheat producing areas in north and northwest China since 1965.

The editorial says: The 10 years of chaos not only dealt a telling blow to our agricultural scientific research work but also seriously destroyed the popularization of agro-techniques in our country. The research and popularization of agro-techniques still remains a weak link today. If this state of affairs is not rapidly changed, it will become a major obstacle to the progress of agricultural modernization. According to statistics compiled by the 1978 National Science Conference, there were some 3,000 fairly important research results in the field of agricultural science and technology since nationwide liberation, and an additional 1,000 research projects have been completed in the past 2 years. But only a small portion has been popularized and extensively applied, and the remaining large portion has not yet been disseminated. The losses are beyond estimation. As long as we conscientiously popularize the existing scientific research results, there will be a direct impetus to the development of current agricultural production.

The editorial points out: Some of our leading comrades do not fully understand the importance and complicated nature of agro-technique popularization. They either stick to conventions and pay less attention to studying and promoting new techniques, or adopt administrative measures to give orders and arbitrary directions. There are many lessons in this. Agricultural production has a strong regional character. The scientific-technical research results in one area may not be suitable to another area. Therefore, in popularizing the research results of agricultural science and technology, it is essential to proceed from natural conditions and social economic conditions of different places, and promote them through experiments and demonstrations in accordance with the principle of adaptation to actual local conditions.

The editorial says: Popularization of agro-techniques represents in itself a branch of science. The leading cadres at all levels must earnestly study agricultural science and convert themselves from nonprofessionals into professionals as soon as possible. Meanwhile, efforts should also be made to boldly promote the outstanding agro-technical cadres to leading posts so as to gradually transform the structure of the existing ranks of agricultural cadres.

The editorial also thoroughly elaborates the questions of how to make concentrated efforts to readjust and perfect the country-level agricultural science and technology organizations, how to build a mighty contingent of cadres for promoting agro-techniques, how to help the scattered cadres of technical popularization return to the communes and their sub-divisions, how to evaluate their technical titles in accordance with regulations, and how to gradually improve their working conditions and living standards.

## NATIONAL STATE FARM ENTERPRISES HOLD EXHIBITION OF GOODS

OW050719 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (XINHUA)--The first national exhibition of goods produced by state farm-industrial complexes opened in Beijing today. The 5,300 varieties of goods on show range from raw and processed farm products such as tea, silk, furs and dairy produce to canned foods, machinery, textiles and chemicals.

The products are all from the agriculture-industry-commerce complexes set up throughout China by state farms and by state farms in cooperation with rural communes and their sub-divisions.

Visitors are impressed by the great varieties of fruits, nuts, medicinal herbs, processed foods and fine handicraft articles produced by the complexes as well as by the high-quality cotton, woolen and silk textiles, the motors, pumps, incubators and other machines turned out by their factories.

This linking of farms, processing plants and shops is one of the measures introduced in the past two years to reform the country's agriculture and lift its status from that of a mere supplier of cheap raw materials. After meeting the state plan, the complexes can process and sell surplus products and keep most of the profits and this has proved helpful in lifting productivity and keeping themselves in direct touch with market demands. China has 2,000 state farms and 570 of them are involved in 194 agriculture-industry-commerce complexes.

## INCREASE IN IN-COUNTRY CHINESE TOURISTS REPORTED

OW060716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 6 Oct 80

[Text] Nanjing, 6 Oct (XINHUA)--Scenic Lake Taihu in east China's Jiangsu Province received a record 15 million tourists from January to September this year. Nearly all were Chinese tourists. Lake Taihu is near China's 2,000-year-old garden city of Suzhou, which also received over one million more tourists in the first three quarters of this year than in the same period of 1979.

Travel organizations for Chinese tourists have been set up in Suzhou and the lakeside city of Wuxi, organizing tours to scenic spots. Wuxi municipal travel service reported that it received 58 tourist groups composed of teachers, students, workers and peasants from Shanghai and other places in July and August. It also received more than 1,500 newly-married couples and more than 6,000 peasants. The director of the travel service, Wu Ahai, commented: "The peasants have stepped into the tourist stream. This is a good sign for the tourist industry."

## RENMIN RIBAO CARRIES HONGQI TABLE OF CONTENTS

HK020311 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Oct 80 p 3

[Table of Contents of HONGQI No 19, 1980]

[Text] Article by HONGQI contributing commentator: "An Important Political Responsibility of Veteran Cadres--More on Becoming a Promoter of Reform of Cadre Ranks"  
Article by Song Bai: "Upholding Collective Leadership, Oppose the Patriarchal Workstyle"  
Article by Xiong Fu: "Learn from Lenin's Democratic Workstyle"  
Article by Fang Zhichun: "Bravely Fight for a Lovely China--on Reading Comrade Fang Zhimin's 'Lovely China'"



Article by Kang Tan, Zong Han and Fan Qingzhu: "Foster Strong Points and Avoid Weak Ones in Developing Local Industry--Report on an Investigation of Industry in Shashi Municipality, Hubei Province"

Article by Li Yong: "Grazing by Specialized Households--A Good Way To Develop Animal Husbandry"

Article by Ding Hongmo: "Apply Systems Science to Enterprise Management"

Article by the Propaganda Department of the Party Committee of Beijing University: "Stirring Up Trouble in Beijing University and Bringing Disaster Upon the Whole Country--the Evil Aim of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, Kang Sheng, Chen Boda and Company in Accusing Comrade Liu Shaoqi of 'Formulating and Pushing a Bourgeois Reactionary Line'"

Article by Gu Mingyuan: "What Modern Production Demands of Education"

Excerpts of speeches by Quyang Shan and other comrades at a forum: "How Should Literature and Art Correctly Reflect Contradictions Among the People"

Article by Chen Zhaohuang: "Pay Attention to Economic Results in Agricultural Production"

AFP: BEIJING MOSQUE REOPENED FOR ISLAMIC SERVICES

OW040934 Hong Kong AFP in English 0720 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 4 Oct (AFP)--Beijing's largest mosque, closed since the ravages of the Cultural Revolution, has been reopened to the public for Islamic services.

The mosque--known as the Temple of Purity (Qingzhen Si) and also called the Temple of Prayer (Libai Si)--stands in the Street of the Cow in the heart of the Chinese capital's Muslim quarter. It had been undergoing repairs since the beginning of the year, following depredations by "Red Guards" in the late 1960's and the 1970's. The barriers blocking entry to the mosque have been taken down, and the Beijing evening newspaper Beijing WANBAO today published a photograph of the main portal, with the tower of the moon rising above it.

The Chinese Islamic Association announced, however, that the 12th century mosque would not be used this year for the October 20 feast of 'Id al-Kabir, a major Muslim holiday commemorating the sacrifice of Abraham. 'Id al-Kabir ceremonies will be held at another Beijing mosque in the Dongsì District which has generally been used for Muslim worship by Beijing's foreign community.

Chinese Muslims celebrating 'Id al-Kabir at the end of Ramadan, the Muslim month of fasting, jammed the Dongsì mosque last summer for the first time since the Cultural Revolution. Percentagewise, the Muslim population of China represents a tiny figure but in human terms it adds up to millions--10 million, according to official figures, and 20 to 30 million according to some specialists.

Some Chinese Muslims are grouped in frontier regions, as in the western province of Xinjiang. But the Hui, a highly Sinicized national minority of about 6,500,000 people, are spread throughout the country.

AFP: BEIJING OPENS FIRST MATCHMAKING AGENCY

OW040950 Hong Kong AFP in English 0912 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 4 Oct (AFP)--Beijing's first match-making agency opened yesterday in the Temple of Earth Park of the western Chaoyang District. The Beijing DAILY said today the opening of the agency was "in line with the interests of young people and women". The Chathang agency, the second of its kind in China--the first was opened in Shanghai last month--is sponsored by the Communist Party District Committee and is run by local branches of the Communist Youth League and the Women's Federation.

The Beijing DAILY said that any Beijing resident could turn to the Chaoyang Agency with a request stating his or her wishes. The agency would do its best to find the most suitable partner, it added.



## SHANGHAI COURT SENTENCES FOLLOWER OF GANG OF FOUR

OW042040 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] According to our sources, the criminal court of the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court held a session this afternoon to pronounce the death sentence, with a 2-year reprieve, on (Hu Yongnian), an arch criminal who committed beating, smashing and looting. He was ordered to undergo reform through labor to see how he will behave in the future. He was also deprived of his political rights for life.

The defendant, (Hu Yongnian), was a member of the Shanghai municipal workers soccer team. In early 1967, he took an active part in the criminal activities of counterrevolutionary Zhang Chuqiao and company to usurp party-government leadership in Shanghai Municipality. He was placed in important positions--member of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission. In these positions, he went all out to commit the criminal acts of beating, smashing and looting and took the lead in planning the establishment of a public security group under the Shanghai physical culture headquarters [shang ti si zhi an zu]. Under the pretext of maintaining social security, he supported and egged others on to arrest innocent people and formed a clandestine tribunal to extort confessions by torture, seriously infringing upon the citizen's personal rights. In 1967 alone, as many as 827 people were illegally taken into custody and subjected to cruel torture by this public security group. Many of them were injured so seriously that they became disabled, while two were persecuted to death.

Using fascist methods, (Hu Yongnian) cruelly persecuted the cadres and masses. In May 1967 and January 1968, he sent someone to Beijing to illegally kidnap and bring to Shanghai Rong Gaotang, vice minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and (Guo Kunhe), a former vice chairman of the municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission. He unscrupulously beat and persecuted (Zheng Weiping), actor of the former (Haiyan) film studio, (Song Lan), doctor of the No 6 people's hospital; and (Shan Jing), telephone operator of the former physical culture club. He unbridledly insulted these three people and extorted their confessions through torture. As a result, they could not bear the persecution and died.

Defendant (Hu Yongnian) made plans, gathered people and directed them to commit beating, smashing and looting on many occasions. Between May and July 1967, (Hu Yongnian) engineered and directed two large-scale struggles in the municipal Physical Culture and Sports Commission building, resulting in a dozen people being seriously injured. In July of that year, directed by Wang Hongwen, (Hu Yongnian)--in collaboration with Chen Ada and others--directly commanded the assault and smashing of an organization and the illegal kidnapping and beating of more than 20 people.

The criminal court of the Shanghai Municipal Intermediate People's Court arraigned defendant (Hu Yongnian) three times--on 18 and 20 August and on 24 September of this year. After listening to the public prosecutor's indictment and the defendant's confession and defense and after conducting an investigation, the court held that there was conclusive evidence of the defendant's crimes and declared the end of the hearing. After the pronouncement of the sentence, the masses present in the visitors section unanimously supported the court's stern and just sentence, which they said was what (Hu Yongnian's) crimes deserved and was a verdict much to the satisfaction of the people.

## JIEFANG RIBAO Commentator's Article

OW050555 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Report on JIEFANG RIBAO 5 October commentator's article: "Severely Punish the Chief Culprits From the Rings of Those Who Smash and Loot"]

[Text] The commentator's article says: A scoundrel who acted like an overlord and ran amok in Shanghai for 10 years finally has been severely punished by the law of the land. This is one of the fruits of victory won in tracking and ferreting out the followers of the gang of four. It is also a victory in our efforts to enhance democracy and improve our legal system.

The article continues: Since the overthrow of the gang of four, Shanghai has scored tremendous achievements in ferreting out the gang's followers. We must, however, be sober-minded at all times in Shanghai, where the gang of four took great pains building their power base for 10 years. We should see if there are any weaknesses in our tracking and ferreting out the gang's followers. We should examine the progress of our investigation, which must cover all those who should be screened, and we should make sure that no previous hatchetmen of the gang of four have wormed their way into the leading bodies of any organizations, enterprises or other units.

The article says that leading comrades at the central level recently pointed out that some comrades were worried that in selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres, some factionalists and even those who smash and loot could be selected or promoted. This worry is justified because the leading bodies of a number of localities and departments have not yet been consolidated and some factionalists may promote their adherents under the name of selecting and promoting middle-aged and young cadres. We should not underestimate the organizational and ideological remnants of the gang of four. We must be sober-minded about this point. Under no circumstances should anyone who followed Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and their ilk in making a name in rebellion, anyone who believes in factionalism and any of those who smash and loot be selected and promoted to leading posts. People of those categories who have already been promoted to leading posts must be resolutely removed. A failure to enhance our vigilance will result in the occupation of leading posts by these persons. If so, they will invariably resort to doubledealing tactics again, take root in the leading bodies, establish close ties among themselves and conceal themselves in our organizations, enterprises and other units. This may bring us unexpected disaster even if they only consist of a handful of people. Furthermore, we cannot afford to underestimate the organizational and ideological remnants of the gang of four in Shanghai--a city the gang of four turned into its base for usurping party leadership and state power.

The above instruction from leading comrades at the central level is of practical value to Shanghai and should draw the city people's utmost attention. We must work hard to overcome the weaknesses of our investigation and by no means permit them to continue to hinder our four modernizations.

## FIRST SHIPS CHANDLERY OPENS IN SHANGHAI

OW040812 Beijing XINHUA in English 0742 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] Shanghai, 4 Oct (XINHUA)--China's first ship equipment store serving both Chinese and foreign customers began business here yesterday. Run by the Sixth Ministry of Machine-Building, the store handles more than 12,000 products, including machinery, meters and instruments, lifesaving appliances and daily ship's goods. Workers who know foreign languages hold business talks with overseas customers and accept their orders and act as agents for their sales. In addition, the store can provide technical services for shipyards and organizations using ships all over the country, including the installation of equipment and the training of workers.

## XI ZHONGXUN INTERVENES IN GUANGDONG OIL PIPELINE DISPUTE

HK050206 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2345 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] NANFANG RIBAO of 1 September carried a report entitled "When Will the Wrangling End?" This revealed that since the Zhangjiang-Maoming oil pipeline was basically completed in July 1978, it had never been able to operate properly due to the fact that the Maoming Petroleum Industry Company and Zhangjiang Harbor Bureau had been arguing back and forth over the question of who owned the oil pumping station, a key installation on the pipeline. This caused serious losses to the state. During September, Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Xi Zhongxun found out about this situation during a visit to Zhanjiang and immediately asked responsible comrades of the provincial economics committee to summon a meeting of both parties. This meeting led to the signing of an agreement based on the spirit of taking the overall situation into account and benefitting production in accordance with the relevant instructions of the state Economics Commission. The Maoming Petroleum Industry Company handed over the pumping station to the Zhanjiang Harbor Bureau to administer, and also conducted preparations for sending oil through the pipeline while insuring its safe operation. The pipeline officially went into operation at 0900 on 1 October, when the Zhangjiang Harbor Bureau pumped oil from the pumping station into the pipeline for the first time. The oil was sent on to Maoming at 1400. All equipment on the pipeline worked normally. Over 10,000 tons of crude oil are now being pumped to the Maoming Petroleum Industry Company through the pipeline every day.

## YE XUANPING ATTENDS GUANGDONG SCIENCE ARCHIVES MEETING

HK050557 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Excerpts] A provincial conference on science and technology archives work was recently held in Guangzhou. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the national science and technology archives work conference held in Beijing in July, analyzed the current state of science and technology archives work in Guangdong, and put forward opinions on and made arrangements for solving a number of problems in urgent need of solution. Comrade Ye Xuanping, vice governor of Guangdong, delivered a summation speech at the conclusion of the meeting. Responsible comrades of the provincial Economics Committee, Construction Committee, Science and Technology Committee and Archives Bureau made speeches on how to get a good grasp of science and technology archives work.

## AFP: AUTHORITIES REOPEN GUANGZHOU PROTESTANT CHURCH

OW050817 Hong Kong AFP in English 0804 GMT 5 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 5 Oct (AFP)--Chinese authorities have allowed the Protestant Xian church in the southern city of Guangzhou to reopen for the first time since public worship was proscribed during the 1966-69 Cultural Revolution, Guangzhou radio reported today. A service was held there on September 21 to mark the 30th anniversary of the local section of the Protestant Patriotic Association, the state-approved clergy.

The Xian church, according to the radio, had been used "for other purposes". Several churches in Chinese cities have reopened since authorities introduced a limited measure of religious tolerance last year. Those closed down were mostly being used as warehouses or workshops.



## NEW MUNICIPALITY ESTABLISHED IN QINGHAI 1 OCTOBER

SK060740 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 4 Oct 80

[Text] According to QINGHAI RIBAO, having prepared for more than 2 years, the party, government and leading mass bodies of (Ge-er-mu) Municipality were established and began to conduct official business on 1 October. According to the State Council's 14 June decision on the establishment of (Ge-er-mu) Municipality and in light of the demand of the Qinghai Provincial People's Government on organizing the leading bodies of (Ge-er-mu) Municipality, the preparatory group for (Ge-er-mu) Municipality and the (Ge-er-mu) County CCP Committee held an enlarged meeting 15-18 September. The meeting conscientiously discussed the establishment of organizations at the municipal level, the selection of personnel in these organizations and the direction of urban construction. Leading comrades of the preparatory group for (Ge-er-mu) Municipality and the (Ge-er-mu) County CCP Committee later held many sessions of leading cadres at the grassroots levels. Through democratic consultation and repeated discussions, they organized the (Ge-er-mu) Municipal CCP Committee, the municipal People's Government and the Standing Committee of the municipal People's Congress, as well as various departments, commissions, offices, bureaus and [word indistinct]. They also established three offices in (Kunming) Road, (Qingshan) Road and (Hexi) to meet the demands of urban development of (Ge-er-mu) Municipality.

## WANG ZHEN VISITS URUMQI PLA UNIT 1 OCTOBER

OW020057 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1620 GMT 1 Oct 80

[Text] Comrade Wang Zhen, Political Bureau member of the CCP Central Committee and a Standing Committee member of its Military Commission, visited a certain Urumqi PLA unit to extend festive greetings to its cadres and fighters on the morning of 1 October. Accompanied by responsible comrades of the Urumqi PLA units Tan Youlin, Wei Youzhu, Cao-da-nuo-fu, (Wang Fujian), Liu Faxiu and He Linzhao, Comrade Wang Zhen first inspected the unit's shooting ground and watched the excellent performance by fighters of all nationalities with great interest. He continuously applauded the fighters' outstanding shooting scores. Then Comrade Wang Zhen visited the unit's 4th Company and extended festive greetings to its commanders and fighters. He asked them about their political study, military training and daily life and inspected the company's living quarters, messhalls and the fighters' [words indistinct]. He encouraged everyone to study political affairs, culture and military technology diligently in order to perfect skills, maintain vigilance at anytime against Soviet hegemonist aggression and make new contributions to safeguarding the motherland and four modernizations.

## POLITICAL BUREAU MEMBER WANG ZHEN TALKS TO XINJIANG CADRES

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[Text] Comrade Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau and of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission, of the CCP Central Committee, flew to Hotan on 3 October in the company of Comrade Wang Feng, first secretary of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, and other comrades. While meeting with responsible cadres of all nationalities of Kashi and Hotan Prefectures and Kizikisu Kirkiz Autonomous Prefecture, Comrade Wang Zhen pointed out. People of all nationalities in Xinjiang have made tremendous contributions to mankind in the past. The Chinese nation is an integral entity. All nationalities have always (?complemented) each other politically, economically and culturally. In Xinjiang, it is necessary to extensively propagandize nationality unity and stress patriotism to build Xinjiang still better. To make Xinjiang wealthier, it is necessary to carry forward the self-reliant spirit. People of all nationalities must support each other and learn from each other's strong points to offset one's weaknesses. They also need the support of Shanghai, Beijing, the Changjiang valley and other areas. In this way, the pace of the four modernizations in Xinjiang may be quickened.



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